

F 11  
W55

E 361  
.W55  
Copy 1

**APPEAL**

OF

**JOSEPH WHEATON,**

LATE DEPUTY QUARTER MASTER GENERAL  
AND MAJOR OF CAVALRY,

TO THE

**SENATE**

AND

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

OF

**THE UNITED STATES**

OF

*AMERICA.*

District of Columbia:

1820.



F 1  
W 55

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.*

The accounting officers of the Treasury having denied me that justice in the settlement of my accounts, as Deputy Quarter Master General, to which I conceive myself entitled; and not having fulfilled your generous and high expectations as expressed in the Act of the 3d of March, 1817, in which they were directed "to settle the accounts of Joseph Wheaton on the principles of equity and justice," I am again compelled to appeal to my government and my country for redress.

Permit me then to lay before your honorable body a brief statement of facts that occurred in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, in which I shall endeavor to show with what zeal and fidelity I have served my country, and fulfilled the duties of the trust reposed in me, during that glorious contest; and wherein I am justified in asserting that the accounting officers of the Treasury have not complied with the requisitions of the law of Congress made in my behalf.

When the war was declared in June, 1812, feeling a deep interest in the defence and welfare of our common country, and believing from the known character of the British nation that a long and arduous conflict would ensue, I presented myself to Joseph Anderson, Esq. then a Senator, now Comptroller of the Treasury, and tendered my services in the contest about to be commenced.

Having served nine campaigns in the revolution under experienced officers, [see Appendix No. 1]—commencing on the 11th day of May, 1775, in the capture of the *Margaretta*, armed schooner, mounting four cannons and twenty swivels, besides several small pieces, with a crew of thirty-six sailors and marines, with which schooner we shortly after captured two other armed vessels of a larger class, viz. the *Diligence* and *Tapnagouche*; being the first naval victories of this now great nation, and the commencement of your proud navy.—With this force we sailed to St. Johns, captured Fort Fowe and that city, together with all the British force and munitions of war at that place, thereby giving an impetus to the ardent spirit of the North; and then, at the close of the revolutionary war, found myself disinherited by my father for shedding my blood in the cause of liberty and my country.— [See Appendix No. 2].

My services were duly appreciated, and I was on the 14th day of August, 1812, appointed by the President a Deputy Quarter-Master General in the army of the United States.

In the month of June, 1812, I wrote a letter to the President, and the Secretaries of War and Navy, recommending an attack on St. Johns and Windsor, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, in N. B. on which subject I conferred with the hon. Mr. Newton. The Secretary of War, doubting his means of commanding an adequate force, say 500 men, 15 gun-boats, with a sufficient number of seamen, in the province, now state of Maine, abandoned the enterprise; and ordered me to the Western counties of Pennsylvania, to march three companies of volunteer Militia to Buffalo and Niagara. In pursuance of his orders and verbal communications, I left the City of Washington on the 14th of August, 1812, and hastened on to Huntingdon and to Greensburgh, where I met, on the 27th of the same month, the capitulation of General Hull, [see Appendix No. 3], which I instantly forwarded to the Secretary of War, proceeded on to Union Town & Fayetteville, to prepare and forward on those companies first intended for Buffalo, and from thence to Pittsburgh to provide for their arrival. [See Appendix No. 4, 28th and 30th August].

Pittsburgh and all the adjacent country, I found to be in the greatest state of alarm. The hon. Mr. Baldwin, (as if expecting the enemy at that place), was diligently engaged in preparing ammunition, casting balls in his own house, and exerting himself with many worthy citizens in preparing for immediate defence. Under these circumstances, to aid, to quiet the alarm, and to prepare for any event, I returned to Greensburgh and to Union Town, and directed Captains Markle and M'Clannin, with each a troop of horse, and Major Alexander, with a company of riflemen, to march immediately for Pittsburgh, where Captain Butler, of that place, with a company of infantry, was also ordered to the field, (all those companies having tendered their services to the government for one year).

I then informed the Secretary of War of the measures I had taken, *ex officio*, which he approved. All these troops moved to the Frontiers, were at the battle of Missessineway, and prevented the Indians from making their intended depredations on the frontiers of the state of Ohio. They were afterwards at the siege of Fort Meigs, and rendered important service to their country.

In the mean time, I was directed to join Major Stoddard, of the artillery, an experienced revolutionary officer, (who under the circumstances related, was ordered with Captain



Gratiot to Pittsburgh), to aid in preparing the munitions of war necessary to replace those taken by the enemy with Gen. Hull, and to prepare for a North Western Campaign. Consulting with Major Stoddard, and shewing him copies of the letters I had written to the Secretary of War, wherein I had proposed a plan and arrangement of the ensuing campaign, viz. asking him for six thousand men, as a necessary force to take Malden, to make a proper impression on the government of Upper Canada, and effectually to check the power both of their Militia and Indian forces; and indeed to capture the whole British army, drive their fleet into the lake, and completely subdue that province—To this end, I urged the appointment of General Harrison to the command, as well on account of his great popularity, as of his military talents.—[See my letters to the Secretary, dated 28th and 30th August, and 3d September, Appendix No. 4]. Major Stoddard, examining all these points with the mind and eye of a soldier, pronounced them correct; and we immediately commenced providing the necessary munitions of war. It was deemed expedient to prepare five eighteen-pounders, seven twelves, six nines, six sixes, and four howitzers. We sent on to this City for artificers, to Juniata for iron, and to the fields for dry girdled trees for the cheeks of our gun carriages.—We soon discovered that the Secretary had adopted the plan I had suggested; he made a requisition on the states of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio, for the six thousand men I had asked for, and appointed General Harrison to the command—the disposition and movements of the troops, were made conformably to my letter of the 3d of September, in several columns on the flanks of the state of Ohio, and by its centre, and to concentrate at the Rapids of the river Miami and lake Erie, for an early descent on Upper Canada; and with a particular view to prevent the British army and Indians from following up their success by cutting up and destroying the settlements on the frontier of the state of Ohio, and also to prevent the Sandusky Indians (500 warriors) from joining the British Indians, which would have been a considerable reinforcement to the British, and a destructive enemy.

It cannot yet be forgotten that the capture of General Hull was attended with more disastrous consequences than the mere loss of the fort and the gallant soldiery under his command—It was the means of infusing a general despondency throughout the country; so much so in the immediate neighborhood, and indeed on the whole frontier, that it had almost occasioned hopeless despair. It was in this state of things

that the energetic mind of Secretary Eustis *saw the necessity* of decisive measures—and the promptitude with which he acted on the occasion, entitles him to the everlasting gratitude of his countrymen. By calling so respectable a force to the field, a new tone was given to public feeling, a proud martial spirit was engendered, & confidence was restored. I may say, it was the redeeming spirit which brought the war to such a glorious and happy issue.

About the latter end of September, the Pennsylvania Militia reached Pittsburgh, were inspected, and about 2000 men put under the command of General Crooks, who marched on to Upper Sandusky by Lisbon, Wooster and Mansfield. Gen. Leftwich, with 2000 men from Virginia, marched on by Sciota and Chillicothe to Sandusky, which, with General Winchester's command, the gallant Petersburg volunteers, and some other light companies, made up the six thousand men, for a tour of six and twelve months. On the 3d of October, I received a private and confidential letter from the Secretary of War, intimating that it was deemed essential that I should help on the artillery, and that I "*would not withhold my service from any good work.*" [see extract, Appendix No 5]—an intimation from authority so high and respectable, to aid in a service in which I knew the President and his cabinet were each and alike interested, was received and respected as a command: and though many urged me not to undertake so perilous a winter campaign, yet I resisted their entreaties—relying on my government for due consideration, and willing to hazard every thing for the glory and happiness of my country. Thus in replying to the Secretary's letter, [see answers in Appendix No. 6], pointing to the necessity of magazines of forage in advance, and trusting to the General to direct his Quarter-Master General (nearest to him) to make necessary arrangements, we got the cannon ready, and provided one hundred rounds per gun of fixed ammunition, with large quantities of powder in barrels, and lead in bars for running into ball cartridges, and loading about seventy covered waggons, with the twenty-eight guns and gun carriages, with two travelling forges, and two loaded ammunition waggons; making together one hundred and two four, five and six horse teams; about five hundred and twenty horses, including those for my necessary assistance, and one to Captain Gratiot of the Engineers, who commanded the escort, as pioneers to cut roads, repair bridges, &c.

On the 22d November, we crossed the Alleghany river at Pittsburgh, to follow the army to Upper Sandusky, the con-

centrating point for the divisions commanded by Generals Crook and Leftwich. No very extraordinary difficulties occurred other than deep roads, bad bridges, and the impossibility of performing any thing like the usual distances per day; so that we did not arrive at Canton until the 6th of December, being only about seventy-five miles in fifteen days, and making but five miles per day on the best part of the whole rout.

On the morning of the 7th, the agent of Mr. Denny, the *Contractor*, came and informed me that he should supply me with provisions no further, and that he must return immediately to Pittsburgh. At this communication I was, I own, astonished—it was in fact the most appalling stroke I had ever felt. I found myself, with all the munitions of war, just one-quarter of the distance to the Rapids of the Miami, the place of their destination; General Harrison, with the exact number of troops which I had advised and asked for, moving in columns on the routs I had suggested to the Secretary, and destined to the foot of the Rapids, so as to encompass the frontiers of the state of Ohio, and protect a part at least of Indiana; halted in Canton—Deserted by the Contractor—myself a perfect stranger in the country; my situation was extremely discouraging—indeed, no human being did I know except the troops and drivers, and they were all militia, destitute of every idea of subordination and discipline—and no one to consult or advise with except Captain Gratiot, who commanded the pioneers, and who was on the first tour of duty, it is believed, ever attempted by him, but very capable, and with the best disposition imaginable, to be useful on every occasion. The first idea presented to my mind was the inevitable abandonment of the whole of the munitions of war, the seventy loaded covered wagons, the twenty-eight pieces of cannon and gun carriages, provided at great expense, mostly dragged on from Philadelphia in wagons, and mounted at Pittsburgh—that the men attached to the horse teams would quit their service and return home; the escort commanded by Captain Gratiot follow after, and the horses (520) all perish at their halts—the whole of the troops return to the interior, and to their homes, and General Proctor with his horde of savages pursue—In short, it seemed that I already saw the smoke of the frontiers, and heard the war whoop.

In this dilemma, believing treachery and bad faith were to be expected at every step, and destitute of necessary funds, I applied to Mr. Sloan, now of the House of Representatives, then a receiver of public monies, for advice and aid; frankly stated to him the perilous situation of the public stores and

property, and the dangers which threatened the state—but he had no funds nor authority, and could do nothing. I then conferred with a Mr. Coleman, a member of the State Legislature, and a gentleman of the greatest respectability; he also was unable to give me either assistance or advice, nor could he exercise any authority for my relief. My authority also was limited; but turning to a confidential letter from the Secretary of War, in which he says it was deemed necessary that I should help on the artillery and public stores, (as before stated)—I therefore chose to put the most liberal construction upon these words; considering that if I should fall a sacrifice to the rapacity of the accounting officers, it would be the ruin of but an individual—but if I did not get on the munitions of war under my charge, the whole frontier of the state of Ohio, must fall a sacrifice to Indian barbarity. Thus encompassed with difficulties that I thought almost impossible to surmount; the labor of collecting forage for 520 horses, *to be distributed every day*; superintending the necessary repairs of 102 wagons, and shoeing the number of horses attached to them; repairing bridges and every rod of the road; and also employing additional teams to take up large quantities of stores, entrenching tools, boxes of axes, iron, and hospital stores left by wagons which had preceded me—yet I made out to serve the whole convoy with daily rations until all arrived safe at Upper Sandusky, the 26th January, 1813. Although these provisions were obtained under the most perplexing difficulties, in the dead of winter, when all the men were encamped in the snow, and myself and all the officers were equally exposed to the inclemency of the season, nearly frozen and benumbed as I often was: and although the accounts for these provisions were certified substantially, in form, by Captain Gratiot, yet not a dollar was I allowed by the third Auditor or the accounting officers of the Treasury, although the accounts had been six years in their hands; nor were they allowed until the law of the 3d March, 1819, “for the relief of Joseph Wheaton,” was passed—such was the hardship of having military transactions to settle with men of little minds, who had too little experience in the sentiments, the toils, the perils, the midnight vigils, and the responsibility of an officer, properly to appreciate such claims. [See Appendix No. 7].

While we lay at Canton, and on the march, I discovered daily desertion from the troops in advance, insomuch that I became alarmed by the constant diminution of the forces—believing that a sufficient number for the objects before us would never reach the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake, and judging that similar diminutions of force would take place



wherever militia constituted the main body ; and also viewing the depredations on the property of individuals which marked their march, owing to the want of that subordination common to regular soldiers—With a knowledge of the facts, I felt the imperious necessity of acquainting the President with those circumstances, which were calculated to destroy every hope of the government. With a view to prevent a complete defeat of the plan then commencing and in operation, on the 9th of December, 1812, I wrote direct to the President, stating the insubordination of the militia, a proof of their insufficiency, and informed him of the depredations which marked their march—urging him, from every consideration which my experience in the revolution, and the evidence of what I daily was compelled to witness, to raise thirty thousand men on a permanent establishment, which would have been a moderate number to be employed on the various points subjected to attacks from the enemy, in the course of any thing like a protracted war.

I have been informed that my letter was received, respected and acted upon ; for about the 20th January, 1813, twenty thousand men were ordered by the government to be raised. [See Bill of that date].

About the 15th December, having with the artificers attached to the convoy, and some additional assistance obtained in Canton, repaired our damages, we were enabled to move forward, though the severity of the winter was daily increasing our difficulties ; and on the 24th we reached Mansfield, not without receiving great damages to our wagons and carriages generally, so much so that it necessarily employed all the artificers which were attached to the convoy. On the 31st December, 1812, we left this little village, and entered into an entire wilderness, a distance of about sixty miles to Upper Sandusky, where the two divisions commanded by Generals Crook and Lettwich had arrived. Unfortunately, on that day there fell constantly heavy and warm rains, which took all the frost out of the ground, carried off the snow, and laid all the prairies and low grounds under water, so that we were not able to make a march of even four miles. In this situation an express reached us from General Harrison, with an order to Captain Gratiot to join him at Upper Sandusky, and to leave the whole command of the troops and the convoy to my care and direction. Though our difficulties had been great, and both of us were called on to make every possible exertion ; and although Captain Gratiot's services were so essential to the superintending every rod of the road over which we had passed, yet this order seemed to me calculated to

suspend the further movements of the convoy; for, his services had been of great importance. On the evening of this day, at three o'clock, the weather changed to a violent snow storm—still, at day-light, the whole convoy began to move; but the depth of the roads in snow and mud was such, that the wagons were sunk to the axles, though the light six pounders were in front to pack the snow. Meeting with a morass which we could not get round, we were compelled either to drive through, or abandon the whole in the wilderness—hence I made the attempt; the light guns and carriages passed very well, but the heavy guns and loaded wagons stuck fast, and the next morning (2d January, 1813.) were all frozen fast up to the beds of the wagons. Thus situated, there was no alternative, but first to cut out the ice, go into the water up to our waists, prize up each wagon, place them on skids, and drag them on to solid ground. This cost us 15 days labor in ice and water up to our waists, and I was obliged to set the example myself—I was also under the necessity of giving to the men the freest use of the provisions and spirits, without regard to quantity or allowance; the whole party being militia, every consideration urged that both spirits and provisions should be used without restraint. Here it will be proper to observe, that I had to send to the settled parts of the country in my rear, a considerable distance, for forage for 520 horses, and for provisions for 220 men, while I was nearly half my time up to my waist in water, working with the men for fifteen days to save the public stores, to execute the plans I had suggested to the Secretary of War and President months before, at the compensation of a Captain of Infantry, and the only allowance I have ever received for that service—For, the accounting officers of the Treasury could see neither equity nor justice in any additional allowance, although the law says “a person from the Quarter-Master’s Department may be appointed as special Commissary, where, from any failure in the contractor, the army shall not be supplied with provisions, or any part thereof; such Commissary shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of a Deputy Quarter-Master General. [See Law on the subject].

On the 3d of January, finding the snow falling fast and deepening, and knowing that I had thirty miles of low prairie land to pass over, which were all under water; and knowing that the wagons would sink to their axle-trees if I attempted to drive on, I ordered an enterprising young man, an assistant wagon master, to take ten of the light guns from off their carriages, and to put to them four horses each; detailed a detachment of twenty men under the command of Lieut. Walker,

as a protecting party; furnished them with four days provisions and forage; and directed them to find the way over the prairies (if possible) to Upper Sandusky, General Harrison's head-quarters, in order to pack the snow into the water, that it might freeze, and make a firm road of ice to pass the guns and wagons upon to the camp at Sandusky, a distance of about fifty miles. On the third day he arrived at Gen. Harrison's camp; but to his surprise and mortification, could not obtain any forage for his horses, which were sent to Norton, 30 miles, and to Franklinton, 60 miles, to be fed. As there was no forage in the camp, [see Appendix No. 8] nor any provision made to move the troops to the Rapids of the Miami, the place I had pointed out in my letters to the Secretary for the army to assemble at, for the purpose of marching upon Upper Canada when their ships would be fast bound in the ice—On the 5th, believing the ice to be sufficiently strong to bear the loaded wagons, I ordered my principal wagon master to prepare ten of them with the lightest loads, with six horses each, to follow the track of McHenry, and reach Sandusky if possible. He found his road firmly frozen, and arrived safely at Sandusky. On his return to me with his horses, (in pursuance of my instructions to that effect), he informed me that there was no forage in General Harrison's camp, nor had his horses been once fed since the forage taken from camp had been expended.

The principal wagon master, James Anderson, informed me that the only supplies of forage in General Harrison's camp were obtained by sending off the hired teams attached to brigades and corps to Franklinton and its vicinity, (where the Quarter Master General had formed his magazines); and that such was the state of the roads, and consequently the trilling load to each wagon, that a team of five horses nearly consumed the whole before they could reach the camp—hence a very scanty allowance to the horses of the general and field officers, and others necessarily mounted. When the wagon master gave me this information, I leave it to every military man, every patriot, to judge of my feelings—with no power to control, no authority to act upon, and at a loss what course to pursue. The artillery had been dragged from Philadelphia to the black swamps of Ohio, (at least 500 miles) at an expense almost equal to its weight in silver, to be lost in a wilderness, where it would be for ever useless, and from whence it could never be returned—In short, I hourly expected to hear that the army, instead of advancing into Canada, would return to Chillicothe and other populous towns, and act on the defensive, inasmuch as it was utterly impracticable to

proceed without forage, leaving the frontiers exposed to all the cruelties of savage warfare. In this situation, I resorted to my several letters addressed to the Secretary of War in September and October on the subject of the campaign; and being persuaded that the Secretary had embraced all my views, from the fact that every part of the army was advancing towards the Rapids of the river Miami, (as I had recommended), and convinced that they could not proceed without large supplies of forage for the transportation of the baggage and provisions, I determined to take all the responsibility on myself, and at the risk even of the displeasure of the Secretary of War, to make sure of an adequate quantity of forage for the use of the army to the Rapids, as it was the only article which could secure the objects then in prosecution—viz. to get as near Detroit as possible, and then forage on the enemy. To effect this purpose, I dispatched Mr. Paul Anderson (my forage master) an active and zealous young man, with a hundred wagon horses, furnished with forage bags of half a bushel each, and directed him to engage all the forage (corn and oats) in the distance of 50 miles round in the rear of my camp, and to ensure to the people two dollars per bushel for all the corn and oats which they would deliver to me at Upper Sandusky, where I expected to arrive about the 20th January.—The forage master succeeded in sending to my camp a sufficient supply for my teams at about fifty cents per bushel, and a quantity went on to Sandusky to Captain Piatt, Deputy Quarter-Master General, at two dollars per bushel—enabling me to send on the public stores as fast as the wagons were got out of the morass, and I reached Sandusky with the whole about the 26th of January.

The battle of the river Raisin took place; where General Winchester had, by a hasty and ill-advised movement, (omitting to observe the plan of the campaign, or the arrangements made to advance to the frontier on the different routes, and concentrate at the foot of the Rapids, and too desirous to grasp to himself the laurel intended to be shared by the whole army), advanced upon the River Raisin without duly reconnoitering the enemy, was surprised, and consequently lost the left wing of the army—a disaster so serious, a check so severe, that it took up the whole of the following summer to replace the lost troops, and to perform that which might have been effected in all February and March, had not this disaster taken place.

General Harrison collected the scattered troops, rallied the fugitives who escaped the massacre, and fell back to Carrion River, where he stood with the most heroic magnanimity in the face of Proctor and his army—with hordes of savages



surrounding him, already glutted with the best blood of Kentucky, and yet howling for more; and although his constitution was much impaired, yet he exposed himself to the inclemency of the season, and shared equally in the sufferings of the common soldier, with an alacrity which will never be forgotten by those who witnessed with him the hardships of that memorable winter campaign.

In the mean time, I continued to receive the corn and oats which I had engaged of the inhabitants in my rear, (leaving that purchased and stored by the Quarter-Master General at Chillicothe and Franklinton, as the expense of the transportation of it to Upper Sandusky would not justify its removal), until I had taken in about 24,000 bushels, [see Appendix No. 10]. I built also a strong stockade work (covering about 1 1-2 acres of ground) with block-houses, and store-houses for all the corn and oats; and when it was believed I had received as much as was necessary for the purposes of the station at Fort Meigs and Fort at Upper Sandusky, and the whole campaign, I went on to General Harrison with thirteen wagons loaded with forage, (corn and oats), and found the army on the very spot of ground I had pointed out to Secretary Eustis; but the time of service of the Ohio and Kentucky troops being expired, the army was too much reduced in number to advance upon Malden until reinforced; and when I had reported to General Harrison the quantity of forage I had laid up in secure store-houses in his rear at Sandusky, he ordered the ground to be laid out, and the fortification of Fort Meigs to be built on the bank of the Rapids. Five brigades of pack horses were put in motion, 550 of which were employed to bring in provisions—these horses would take a load of four each, and when arrived at Sandusky would refresh one, two or three days, taking an additional allowance of two or four quarts of corn to each horse; by which means I was enabled to feed the public teams; to haul the timber for a stockade work of seven and a half acres of ground, sufficient to garrison 6000 men; build eight block-houses, with reservoirs for salted provisions in case of a protracted siege, and complete the work.

Notwithstanding repeated orders were sent by expresses to the Quarter-Master at Upper Sandusky to send on the eighteen-pound shot for the guns already in position on the platforms, yet not a shot had reached the fort; while parties of Indians and British officers were daily reconnoitering the works, and killing our men as they went out of the works for water and other necessaries, even under the picquets. In this situation, with all the roads leading to the works ambuscaded by Indian marksmen, on the 8th of April, taking advantage

of a thick hazy morning. I left the fort, having with me four riflemen, and shaping my course by a pocket-compass, I left the ambuscaded roads to my right and left, and reached Carriou river and a small block-house at twenty miles distant, wading nearly the whole distance half leg deep in water; for the snow having just melted away, and the distant country being an inclined plain, our road was nearly all under water, and the large prairies often knee deep—In this manner, we proceeded on to Fort Findlay and to Upper Sandusky. At Fort Findlay I ordered a boat which the boat builder, Sprague, had nearly got ready, to be loaded with thirty barrels of whiskey, with flour, and some bar iron to hang the gates with at Fort Meigs. At Upper Sandusky I sent off a brigade of pack horses loaded with eighteen-pound shot, under an escort of a company of riflemen, all of which arrived safe at Fort Meigs. Meeting with Colonel Ball and his command of 200 dragoons, destined to Fort Meigs, he intreated me not to return until (if possible) I should send him a supply of forage for his horses. As there were no pack horses nor means of conveyance found at Upper Sandusky, I was obliged to proceed 60 miles further on to Franklinton, where I found 200 pack horses and having loaded them with 2 1-2 bushels of corn each, I ordered them to Fort Meigs. At Franklinton I met Governor Meigs, who arrived there the day after my reaching that place—he had one battalion of five companies of volunteers following him, which overtook him the next day, when they were supplied with arms and ammunition for the expedition to Fort Meigs. This battalion was the advance corps to 4000 men who were ordered out to rendezvous on the plains of Sandusky.

His Excellency Governor Meigs issued an order to these troops for inspection and review, and requested me to take command of them for the day, and to act with his command as his Quarter-Master General, which service I cheerfully accepted until we should reach General Harrison's head quarters at Fort Meigs, or elsewhere. I accordingly took command of the battalion, and marched them to the plains of Franklinton, where the men, their arms, accoutrements, &c. were inspected by the Governor, and they passed in review. His Excellency then requested me to put them through such manœuvres as would be most useful to them on the service they were entering, and to give them the best idea of the necessity and the utility of a conjoint support. When nearly the whole day had been spent on this service, and for the above particular object, the Governor directed me to march them to their encampment and dismiss them, with his thanks for their steady behaviour under arms, and their good conduct in the town.

both as citizens and soldiers. When I had marched the battalion to their parade ground, drawn them to a hollow square, and was about to communicate the sense of the Governor to them, I was interrupted simultaneously by every officer in the corps in the most impressive manner, intreating that I would continue to command the corps until the expedition should be ended—the application was as unexpected as sudden, (for I had never seen an individual of the battalion until that day,) and so flattering to my zeal for the campaign I was engaged in, that I promptly assured every officer and man of the corps, that as I was acting as Quarter-Master General to Governor Meigs's command, and they were his advance guard, where their opportunities would be great to distinguish themselves, that I would be with them every day on the march, encamp with them by night, and in case they were so fortunate as to meet the enemy, that I would be with them at the head of the column. On the next morning, the transportation for the baggage being ready, we took up the line of march for the town of Delaware, 20 miles distant, where we encamped for the night.

Early the next morning, the battalion commenced their march for Norton, the last frontier town; but in consequence of over-fatigue and excessive anxiety to return to the relief or support of General Harrison, (knowing that Fort Meigs must be besieged and surrounded) I found that, when seated by the Governor in his quarters, being called there by his aid-de-camp Colonel Brush to refresh with a dish of warm coffee, I became speechless and incapable of exertion. A few moments repose, and the roll of the drum as the troops marched off, reanimated my nervous system—I mounted my horse and accompanied the corps, which reached Norton that night. A heavy rain confined us there two days; and finding I was worn down, I confined myself to my quarters; and with some relief from the Doctor, although Governor Meigs advised me to halt until further recruited, I mounted my horse, pursued and overtook the battalion, after a march of thirty miles to Upper Sandusky, on the next day. About the first of May, the troops which Governor Meigs had ordered to rendezvous at Sandusky, began to make their appearance in squads, parties, detachments and companies. His Excellency, Colonel Brush and myself, immediately commenced the work of organizing the officers and men as they arrived, into companies, regiments and brigades, with flank companies of volunteers of horse and foot, and the line of march and order of battle was formed. Having prepared two six pounders on carriages with ammunition, the Governor ordered me with the advance

battalion to move off to Tomacty river, fifteen miles in advance of the army, and throw a bridge over that river, which was effected by the time the Governor arrived with the main body. At the moment his Excellency was in readiness to march, an express (who, taking the advantage of the night, had stolen from Fort Meigs, crawled under the bank of the river, and got round the flank of the enemy's camp), arrived from General Harrison, informing the Governor that General Proctor, by a flag officer, had demanded the surrender of Fort Meigs; and it was the opinion of General Harrison that Proctor was preparing, and intended to storm his works in about three nights afterwards. Governor Meigs had made his arrangements to attack the enemy, intending to commence his attack on the centre of the Indian camp or line—to produce confusion by a rear attack, and with his main body to force them into the river, or to destroy the whole; but upon seeing the letter from General Harrison, containing Gen. Proctor's demand of surrender, I felt confident, and gave it as my decided opinion to Governor Meigs, that Proctor's demand was a deception, a threat, or feint to amuse General Harrison, that he might runaway without having his rear harrassed by a sortie from the Fort; for, by his spies, he had daily intelligence of the respectability of Governor Meigs's forces, both as to their numbers and their celerity of movement; and I urged the importance of making every possible exertion to advance rapidly forward, lest we should not even get a sight of the enemy. The Indians were constantly hovering round us; and when we arrived at Seneca, within striking distance of the Indian camp near Fort Meigs, they became so daring, that while I was supplying my battalion with fresh ammunition, and provisions to cook for the next day, in hope of other employ, they stole my two horses, and many others from the Governor's camp, [see certificate of Governor Meigs]—Those belonging to his camp, I understand, have been allowed and paid for by the third Auditor, but he has decided that it was neither equitable nor just that I should be paid for mine—a distinction in the merit, the equity or justice of the cases, I have not been able to discover.

On this days march, 7th May, we met Gen. Harrison near Lower Sandusky, Gen. Proctor having ranaway on the very night I predicted, leaving all his heavy cannon behind him. The horse commanded by Col. Ball having been confined in the Fort on a very short allowance, it was necessary for them to get into settlements to forage as soon as possible.

After this gallant defence made by General Harrison, he conferred with Governor Meigs on the then state of things, and



it was deemed advisable to relieve the militia as fast as possible after a display of zeal so manifest in all the people of the country around, and those particularly who had so cheerfully volunteered their service on the occasion. The troops were accordingly all discharged with the thanks of the Governor, excepting two battallions and a troop of horse with which the Governor marched to Cleveland, for the better security of that town, then a place of deposit for munitions of war. One battallion with one of the six pounders were put into the Fort at Lower Sandusky, by the service of which piece of cannon Major Croghan was enabled to defend that post with so much advantage to his country, and such distinguished honor to himself.

When the discharge of the militia and volunteers took place, and my services as a volunteer had ended with them, General Harrison ordered me to Franklinton, thence to Chillicothe, where I established an office for the duties of the Quarter Master General's Department, to receive and forward all kinds of public stores as they arrived from Pittsburg, for the army, which then lay recruiting in the vicinity of Lower Sandusky, with a view to prosecute the campaign, and carry the war into Upper Canada, according to the original plan suggested by me.

I was also engaged in forwarding on part of the 2000 men ordered to be raised by the act of the 20th January, 1813, then enlisting on a more permanent establishment than Gen. Clay's brigade, and Col. Dudley's regiment; which latter, suffered so much by their indiscreet valor at the storming of the British works on the left bank of the Miami, during the siege of Fort Meigs.

At Chillicothe I found great abuses had been practised by the inattention or incapacity of the staff officers who had been stationed at that post. Believing that the British government would persevere in the war as in the revolution, and witnessing the immense expense the nation was at, especially where militia forces were its principal dependence, the strictest economy (having a most sacred regard to the justice of every individual employed) was necessary in every act of mine; here finding that 40 dollars had been paid for every waggon load of public stores from the mouth of Scioto to Chillicothe, and the same from Chillicothe to Franklinton, the whole distance being eighty miles, making one dollar per mile; I entered into immediate engagements with waggon owners to haul the public stores to those places for precisely one half the expense, making a saving to the government of 40 dollars for every waggon load of goods drawn eighty miles, and in proportion.

for any other distance, and as the quantum of public stores was great, the saving was considerable ; and felt, both in the expenditure of the public funds and in obtaining those funds by the Government. It also enabled the merchants of the country to carry on their mercantile transactions, and prevented difficulties which were experienced from the profuse expenditure of the public funds by public officers (see appendix No. 12). Here too, I found the customary price paid by the public officers, had been three dollars per sett of shoes to each wagon horse, and two dollars for each dragoon or saddle horse, both of which prices I reduced, the shoeing for a wagon horse to one dollar and forty cents, and of a saddle horse to one dollar. At this expense only, all the horses were shod which came to or passed through Chillicothe, and an addition of more than one thousand setts of shoes with nails to each were forwarded to Gen. Harrison for the horses attached to the army under his command at Detroit.

In the month of July the British army menaced a second time the garrison of Fort Meigs, and the extensive frontier of the state of Ohio, threatening the whole of that country with all the horrors of savage and British warfare. Governor Meigs was again called upon by General Harrison. My expresses were sent to every part of the state (having a number in command) to further the views of the Governor, and to give to General Harrison the earliest relief and support. Governor Meigs ordered out four thousand men from his patriotic state, to rendezvous at Upper Sandusky ; the order was given, and the troops assembled on the ground, prepared to meet the enemy. The Governor took command of the advanced corps in person, requesting me to give to the troops every facility my Department could furnish to expedite their movements. My vigilance and attention to every wish, and the advice of the Governor, in furnishing supplies, and the protection my own exertions gave to the country, can be attested by his excellency himself, and the Hon. Col. Brush of the House of Representatives, then aid-de-camp to the Governor, to whom I beg leave to refer ; and I doubt not but Gov. Meigs, General Harrison, and every military man of consideration who reads these pages, will duly appreciate my exertions and the use of limited power, when they scan the circumstances attending my situation in the wilderness, with the whole of the cannon and other munitions of war destined for the use of the army and the protection of the country, and also the measures I had adopted unknown to the general in furnishing an ample magazine of forage stored in a fortified place, enabling the army to be supported on the very ground which General Proctor had intend-

ed to take possession of, and marked out by the British government as their sine qua non to any negotiation or treaty of peace—which, munitions of war and forage not only enabled us to defend the whole frontier of Ohio, but supported all the militia brought out by Governor Meigs, supplied the means of supporting the army in its progress to Upper Canada, & gave victory to our arms on the Thames, in pursuance of my suggestions made to the secretary of war in September, 1812.

The army was rescued too from the situation as pointed out in the house of Representatives by that intelligent gentleman, the Hon. Mr. Pickering, who was deservedly considered as General Washington's ablest quarter master general in the revolution—he stated to Congress that the manner in which the quarter master general made his arrangements for the supply of forage, had cost the nation about forty dollars per bushel, that the supplies were obtained in quantities so small as to be insufficient to support the horse attached to the transportation service; and urging the impossibility of the army's advancing thus embarrassed, advised that it should be withdrawn.

While at Chillicothe, finding that quantities of public arms had been scattered about the country by troops returning from various tours of duty, and in a perishable state, I had them collected, and established a small armoury, at a light expense preserved many hundreds from ruin, and restored them to use. When the battle of Lake Erie secured to us the British fleet, and Gen. Harrison had marched into Upper Canada, captured the British army, and the object which I originally suggested had been completely obtained, I applied to the secretary of war to be ordered to some point where I might be further and still as usefully employed, and was directed to return to the city of Washington. As soon as arrived I applied to the accounting officers for a settlement of all my public transactions, but was informed that my accounts could not be settled until all the accounts of the North Western Army were brought in. In vain I urged that my transactions had no connection with any officer of that army, that my responsibility had been considerable, and the great importance to me to have my accounts settled—still it availed nothing, my accounts were obliged to remain in an unfiled state until it should be their pleasure to commence the examination of them.

The 38th regiment being encamped in this city, General Bloomfield commanding, I received his orders to transport a battallion commanded by Major Fraily to Norfolk, and provide for them on Craney Island. I reached Richmond in Virginia on the 19th Nov. 1813, and applied for water transportation. It had been the practice to demand two dollars for the

passage of every officer and soldier, but economy with strict justice to every individual was made the rule of my conduct; and knowing that the saving of cents by battalions was the saving of dollars by brigades, I contracted to send all the troops to Norfolk at the rate of \$1.25 per man which saved many thousand dollars in the transportation of troops to and from Norfolk. When I reached Norfolk, and disembarked the troops on Craney Island, I was astonished at the incompetency of the works for the defence of the harbor of Norfolk, and that it had not been carried and taken when attacked by the British—after taking a view of this fortress, I was induced to examine all the works which were then relied upon for the protection of that important mercantile city, and in company with Capt. Tarbell of the navy examined every post round that harbor, and on the rear of the town. Being persuaded that it could not be defended against a force of 750 men with the troops then employed, I addressed a letter to the secretary of state, he having seen considerable service in the revolution, and knowing he would view every thing with a military eye and with great correctness. I suggested to him the propriety and utility of ordering on some experienced officer to examine Norfolk as a military position; that it would be of immense advantage to the enemy as a depot; and that it would also give them the navy yard and Constitution frigate, and all the gun boats, and the command of the Chesapeake Bay as an exchange for Canada when a peace should take place. These views I submitted also to the Adjutant General of the state of Virginia, William W. Hening, a warm patriot and a man of sense. I had the pleasure to find that he accorded with me in every suggestion I made on the subject, and he wrote to the secretary of state accordingly. General Porter was ordered to Norfolk: he took the same view of the situation of the place that I had. Requisitions were made on the state of Virginia for a respectable force; Governor Barbour complied promptly with every application of the President; Norfolk was garrisoned with near ten thousand men; the city was strongly and well fortified, and remained unmolested until the peace.

About the 15th Dec. 1813, I opened an office in Richmond, for the duties of the Quarter Master General's Department, having under my charge the whole of the 5th military district, (except Norfolk and its vicinity which was conducted by Col. Swanu,) and received the public stores and munitions of war necessary for that post, the supplies at Norfolk and such as were necessary at North Carolina and Charleston, and forwarded the same to those posts as they were called for. On the 21st December I received an order from his excellency



Governor Barbour through his Adjutant General for marching a body of troops from some distant counties to Richmond and Norfolk (see appendix (No. 13) which order was cheerfully complied with as well as many others. On the 17th February, 1814, I received an order from the Governor and Council of Va. to march a body of troops to Norfolk (see appendix No. 14) these orders, and those which followed, called for more than twenty thousand men in the course of the war, all of which, were most cheerfully attended to. But upon discovering the manner in which the militia troops were marched and supplied, I found that, left to their own regulations, their expense were enormous, and the manner of supplying them gave great dissatisfaction to the inhabitants. Turning my attention to an order of the secretary of war given to me on my departure from the City of Washington, as a rule of conduct by which to march all militia troops, and which was of course observed; and finding it to be more liberal and expensive than I presumed to think necessary, I determined to lessen that expense, and take upon myself new responsibilities, particularly as the expenses of the war had transcended all calculation, in so much that the government had been considerably embarrassed for the want of funds. Instead of allowing \$1.85 to each captain of infantry per day, and \$1.45 to each lieutenant, I allowed them nothing, and instead of 48 cents per day to each non-commissioned officer and private I allowed them 25 cents per day only, or one ration of provision which cost 15 cents, and one wagon and five horses to each company of 100 men, being an expense of 5 cents; and 5 cts for contingents, fuel, &c.—by which means it made a difference to the government in the expense of marching twenty thousand men from the different counties of the great sate of Virginia, of more than one hundred thousand dollars, (see appendix No. 15.) I thus acted completely under the law which authorised the President to appoint special commissaries in case of failure in contractors; (see laws, U. S.) (from the 21st December, 1813, until my accounts were settled, 19th November, 1817,) “and who shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of a Deputy Quarter Master General.”

I found at Richmond a number of men who had served their tour of six months duty, discharged, and on their way from Norfolk, sick on the wharves, in the streets, or in negro cabins, and no friendly hand to aid them, except that which humanity alone extended; there was no hospital or medical department, nor even a United States physician at Richmond. As I felt myself called upon in the confidential letter of the secretary of war, “*not to withhold myself from any good work*”—I immediately engaged a suitable building for an hospital, appointed

ex-officio Doctor Rice, (a gentleman highly calculated for the purpose) surgeon's mate, paying him the compensation allowed to gentlemen of that grade in the army, and appointed nurses, &c. for this establishment; thus acting under the law allowing physician, superintendant, and manager of hospitals, (see laws U. S.)

Having discovered that considerable quantities of small arms were hoisted in several places at short distances from Richmond in a perishable state, which made it necessary, not only to raise a corps of artificers and appoint a superintendant, but a laboratory, for the purpose of making up the necessary quantity of ammunition for the militia and regular troops; and hence, doing all the duties of commissary of ordnance, (see laws, U. S.) and in that capacity it was necessary to act until the close of the war.

In the month of July, Governor Barbour discovered the enemy hovering about the coast, and apprehending their designs, ordered General Madison with a brigade of choice militia troops, to take the field and rendezvous near Fredericksburg, as a party of observation, and to keep himself within supporting distance of either Washington or Richmond.—He obeyed the order, and stationed his forces accordingly. His excellency also ordered out Gen. Porterfield with a Brigade consisting of two thousand men, horse artillery and infantry, and stationed them near Richmond; and in September ordered out generals Leptwitch, Breckenridge, Cox and Chamberlain, with two thousand men each; and he had also for a time near three thousand cavalry in front, and on the flanks of Richmond with numerous partizan corps in advance upon almost every navigable inlet from the Chesapeake Bay, liable to British incursions; thus effectually protecting his state from insult or serious depredation.

His excellency judging it would be necessary to maintain a highly respectable force in Virginia, and he prepared to aid the general government in case of emergency offered the brigade commanded by General Porterfield to the secretary of war, which was accepted, consequently I was called upon to make every provision for that brigade, it being then supported and supplied at the expense of the United states; the General issued his orders for thirty five covered waggons as necessary to the movement of his brigade to any point the enemy might appear at. As I had not been supplied with funds, and had but one single waggon attached to the Quarter Master Generals Department, I was embarrassed of course, and reported to the General my incapacity to execute the order, when he requested me to hire the waggons and teams. On enquiry, I

found that no waggon could be hired for less than five dollars per day, and as the brigade was to be in service six months, each waggon and team must cost the United States 905 dollars. Seeing that this enormous expense must be incurred if I hired the waggons and teams, together with all the incidental expenses of forage, repairs, &c. with payments for all horses which might die in service, I determined to purchase the whole (if possible.) I undertook the task, and, upon my own responsibility, purchased thirty five waggons and teams at an average expense of about \$355 each. As soon as General Porterfield's brigade was well supplied with baggage waggons, the Brigades of generals Leptwitch and Breckenridge were both turned over to the United States, and both generals called for a like number of waggons and teams. I pursued the same course in furnishing general Leptwitch with 35 waggons, and general Breckenridge with 16, being 51 to the two brigades, and the state Quarter Master General loaned to General Breckenridge nineteen to complete the number required by him.

Soon after Col. Hamilton arrived at Richmond with his rifle regiment from North Carolina where it had been raised, he had with him sixteen waggons hired at six dollars per day each. As soon as he arrived at his station and quarters, I directed that all his waggons should be sent to me to be discharged, that the country might be relieved from the enormous expense of sixteen waggons at six dollars per day each, standing at his quarters with nothing to do, but to consume the forage, and to haul wood for the use of the troops, promising at the same time, to supply him with all necessary public teams, which I did; when he marched off amounting to sixteen, for his baggage and clothing. I in the same manner furnished Major M-Clenin with the number (five) that he required for his battalion of regular troops, thus making a total of 107 waggons that I had furnished, at an average of \$355 each, and a saving difference to the government of \$58850; and this I presume to state, that, if at the close of the war in 1815, all those waggons and teams had been sold which went off with the several corps mentioned at the ratio which I sold those which were left with me at the close of the war, the whole transportation would have been effected at the expense only of the forage of the horses, and necessary repairs, and the nett sum of \$96,835 would have been returned, together with the advantage of having a full number of waggons for the like number of troops had the war continued, and a clear saving of 58,850 for every six months service.

Finding so respectable a force to be stationed at and near Richmond, and knowing to what incidents a camp is liable

from the experience of nine years former war, and believing it to be the first duty of the state to regard the soldier, I had recurrence to my original and confidential orders, "that I would not withhold my services from any good work," I immediately secured a large and convenient building\* for an hospital, appointed Mr. Jones Asst. surgeon, and Mr. John Ward Asst. Physician, and engaged the necessary ward masters, cooks and attendants *ex officio*. For not a single officer of either department had been ordered to Richmond; and were these important officers not supplied in some way, sickness disease and death would soon make dreadful havoc in every camp. Thus I acted in the capacity of physician superintendent and manager of hospitals; for, every thing necessary for more than a thousand sick soldiers was furnished by me, and the sick attended to: and I ever felt a lively pleasure, that all these duties were performed under the discerning eye of his excellency Governor Barbour, and applied to his immediate fellow citizens; and I trust I may rest on his honorable mind duly to appreciate the value of those services.

When his excellency had completed all his precautionary arrangements, and secured the safety of the capital of his state, he waited for the approach of the enemy, trusting that the sagacity of the secretary of war (General Armstrong) would not permit Washington to be attacked with impunity. The enemy landed at Benedict, made their way to Bladensburg, where a manly resistance was made by one small corps of artillery, commanded by that intrepid revolutionary soldier Com. Barney, who was of course beaten; the infantry and militia made a reluctant retreat, in obedience to *positive* orders, and the nation's proud edifices blazed under the torch of an exulting foe.

The British army made a hasty retreat to their shipping, and a second demonstration of their folly and weakness was made at Baltimore. By this act of madness they have to lament the loss of an able general and humane soldier.

Immediately after the affair of Bladensburg, General Armstrong retired from the War Department, and doubly fortunate for the nation was it that he was succeeded by that illustrious statesman James Monroe, who immediately in assuming the charge of his office, his great mind embraced the duties of every branch of that department, throughout this great nation; he penetrated into the desigus of the enemy, and discovered

\*It is due to Leroy Anderson, Esq. of Richmond, to mention that he gave up his house, where he resided, in order that the sick whose patriotism had brought them to the field should be accommodated—a disinterested act of such a nature is above all comment.



the plans of their future operations. The soft and delicious climate of Orleans, the wealth and hospitality of a generous and rich people were sufficient temptations to satisfy their cupidity—and anxious to revel on the spoil in expectation they spread their sails to the wind, expecting a reinforcement from the West Indies, to aid in the work of devastation, not believing their object could be understood.

It is a matter of astonishment and wonder, that keen and discerning as the mind of the secretary was, he should have become so confident of their intended object; yet so it was, and the facts are these, he wrote to every officer of the ordinance department, and others in possession of military stores, to hasten them on to Orleans; he circulated his instructions to every military post, and charged them on their accountability to obey them; he in truth infused life, vigour and activity into every department, and animated every soldier. He wrote to every governor in the West, to furnish certain quotas of the most active and useful men, to be assembled at New-Orleans. He ordered general Jackson to proceed as early as possible to that post to receive the public stores, to organise his troops, and prepare to receive in a proper manner the British army. Yes! to his eternal glory be it remembered, that his godlike mind scanned their hostile views, and arranged the plans to counteract them. James Monroe ordered, Jackson obeyed, was victorious; and Orleans was saved.

When these arrangements were all made, and the President (having called Congress in the 19th September) directed the secretary to arrange a plan for raising a force sufficient to crush the British army at once, to overrun and secure Canada, and close an expensive and harrassing war at a blow. With great labor and calculation, the secretary undertook the arduous task, and very soon after the meeting of Congress presented to the President the well remembered conscription plan for raising eighty thousand men; a plan so much extolled by many, and opposed by few. But my own opinion, and confident belief is, and ever has been, and was so, as soon as I read it, that it must produce peace, because that the government would raise the force I had no doubt—That it would have been sufficient to overrun Canada, was unquestionable, as well as for the defence of other points. Very happily for us, and for humanity, the British government took that view of the plan which its effects were calculated to produce, as soon as the plan was known to the cabinet of St. James. They wisely judged that it would be less dishonorable to withdraw their *sine qua non*, and make peace as soon as possible, than submit to the disgrace of losing two provinces—Hence the last in-

structions to their commissioners at Ghent, which produced the treaty; and James Monroe proclaimed the peace which his conscription bill had made.

About the 1st of March, I received a communication from the Post Master General, by express, containing the joyful news that peace had taken place, which express I dispatched to every post in the 5th military district over which I had the charge, and immediately commenced the work of lessening every possible expense, and discharging every person not necessarily employed to preserve the public property until disposed of.

I had forwarded to the War Department my vouchers for all expenses in the North Western army, which lay yet unsettled—I had forwarded to the Department and the accounting officers my quarterly accounts, in perfect regular order, shewing at every return that I was a considerable creditor, by substituting my due bills where I had made myself responsible when funds could not be obtained, as the War Department was at times destitute—whence the little minds of the accounting officers became alarmed, and their Argus eyes were all opened to find something wrong in Wheaton's department.—Feeling no interest save in the tenure of their own little snug places, and as a prop to their own security, they reported that Wheaton had made thirty or forty thousand dollars; or meaning that he had wronged the government out of that sum, or must be a defaulter to that amount—hence a large amount of receipts were suspended by the third Auditor.

“He who filches from me my good name,  
Robs me of that which not enriches him,  
But makes me poor indeed”

Having sent to the Department Mr. Samuel Cary, a young man who had been highly recommended, (a clerk and assistant in my department), whose heart was as pure as the innocence of the cradle, and who, in short, was integrity personified—he had raised every account, taken every receipt, and his recollection served him to explain every expense, transaction, and necessity; yet he was at length told, “*that every officer was looked upon as a rogue until his innocence appeared.*” This was the language of that office. Hence the insolence of office became insupportable, and he desired that he might not be sent to that department again. Twice I had sent Joseph Jones Monroe to Washington, to explain my use of the public funds, and the necessary expenses to so many departments.—As he was the brother of the Secretary of War, his representations were the more unquestionable;—but the demands on the War Department had been great, and a difficulty of rais-

ing funds was sensibly felt ; consequently my responsibilities were considerable, and my due bills had been issued, on all emergencies which enabled me to supply the armies when money was not to be had—and in truth, when circumstances required, I did not “*withhold myself from any good work.*” Indeed it now remains for the Government to approve and reward me for doing all the duties of commissary of provisions, of commissary of ordnance, of superintendant and manager of hospitals, Deputy Quarter Master General, or to reprove me for doing all those duties which must have been done by such officers, had they been appointed and sent to the post at Richmond ; for I am persuaded, that the Secretary of War did know, that all the duties of such officers were necessary at every important post, and at Richmond of course ; and finding that those duties were all satisfactorily executed, he chose to let that post remain, and be supplied under my superintendance ; as he certainly found there was no difficulty in any department thereof, in proof of which, the accounts have all passed in spection and settlement under the scrutinising and prejudiced eyes of the accounting officers, without any complaint of deficiency in any one of those departments, but have been fully approved.—[See Appendix, No. 16.]

In May, 1815, I received a circular order signed George Graham, directing me as to the manner of closing my accounts. I was at the time busily engaged in effecting a close, substantially in the manner pointed out by him, the same with but little variation ; but as I had never heard the name of George Graham, nor had ever heard of an order being given to any General or officer of the army, save by the Secretary of War, or by his order ; on the persuasion of all those officers about me, who were conversant in military affairs, I omitted to answer the letter, this was the “head and front of my offending ;” but continued to fulfil the contents by all the means in my power—I sold off every disposeable article of public property to advantage, save a small quantity of powder, which, for want of a magazine, had been stored in large quantities during the war in log cabins, and for which I had been twice presented to the Court and Grand Jury for keeping it near Richmond.

The Court having demanded of me to inform them where it was kept, I refused to give them any information on the subject, judging that the civil authority of Virginia had no control over an officer of the army, or the property of the United States, and that it would be exposing the munitions of war to the enemy. This was supported by the voluntary aid of that honorable gentleman Andrew Stephenson, Esq. an eminent Lawyer in Richmond. The powder was the last article to be disposed of,

it was much damaged and in a perishable state, and as the war was over, I felt that I had not the power of military control—hence, to avoid being further harassed by the civil authority, I sold it to the best possible advantage in a private manner to James DeWolfe, merchant, of Richmond, and credited the amount to the United States. Yet this sale was magnified into criminality by the 3d Auditor, and hung up disallowed for more than two years, until that honorable gentleman, the Secretary of War, ordered the 3d Auditor to pass the amount to my credit—Thus was I harassed, step by step, in almost every account which came before that officer, until the close which he made of my accounts in 1819; keeping me constantly attending on his commands, until that date. Indeed I consider it owing to the just impressions which Congress entertained of my services in the last war, that they passed the compulsory law, directing the Accounting officers of the Treasury Department to settle the accounts of Joseph Wheaton, in the Quarter Master's Department, on principles of equity and justice," or those accounts would not have been settled to this day; and the object of this appeal is to show to the understanding and to common sense, that the principles of equity and justice have not been extended to me by the accounting officers. For I consider it the sacred duty of the Government, that where service is required, compensation should be made—and surely no part of my services from the commencement of the war until the close of my accounts was rendered in any manner for my own particular interest or benefit, other than in common with every citizen of the United States.

As my transactions had been extensive from Richmond to the western Counties of Virginia on the river Ohio, in the marching of twenty thousand men from thence to Richmond, to Norfolk, and the various points on the Chesapeake Bay and its inlets, it was very difficult to bring all those transactions to a close, or even to make a statement of the unsettled certificates given by my agents in the various counties from which those militia troops were drawn, and somewhat difficult to close all those accounts in the more immediate vicinity of Richmond, consisting of commissary of provisions, of an ordnance department, of an hospital department, and of the Deputy Quarter Master General's Department—and moreover the War Department having been changed no less than six times in the course of my service, it was impossible for me, consistent with other duties to write a history of my transactions from the first, to each of the gentlemen at the head of that department; and to explain the course of my proceedings, and the exact situation of the different departments I filled satisfactorily to each



of those little minds before whom my accounts had been placed for examination, hence some thousands of dollars had been suspended or disallowed, and I must be a defaulter of course.

Having been unable to bring my affairs to a close with all my exertions, and insinuations busily on the wing; I received a letter from Mr George Graham, dated 5th October, 1815, ordering me to deliver over all my books, papers, and other property belonging to my department [See Appendix No. 18.] to Captain Giles B. Cook, who I afterwards found to be a junior officer in the Quarter Master's Department, I was then made to feel the effect of all the prejudice which little minds had created and circulated — On the 15th of the same month I had been able to collect a part of my accounts, and pay off twenty four thousand dollars which I had received from the sale of public property; and from Mr. Monroe, while he was Secretary of War, which enabled me to lessen my due bills considerably, and to put my accounts thus far in a proper shape for the accounting officers. I left Richmond, arrived at Washington, and immediately presented myself and my documents to the accounting officers for examination, urging a speedy enquiry, and stating I was a creditor to a considerable amount, that my due bills were still in the hands of many worthy citizens, who had placed high confidence in me, and solicited that as early as possible I might be furnished with funds to relieve them; but, in answer to my enquiries, I was made to feel the full measure of the insolence of office. I stated that I had been absent from a helpless family near five years, save twenty days, as I passed through Washington in November, 1813, from the North Western army, and was destitute of the means of support. I was answered that I could not have a single dollar until my accounts were settled, and indeed but for Governor Meigs, with whom I had served in the North Western army, and the Comptroller of the Treasury, Joseph Anderson, Esq. a Revolutionary officer, who gave me access to their purses until I received a sum of money from the Post Office, which had been due me eight years, and which enabled me to set down by the accounting officers and undergo their rules of inquisition. Hence I attended from November 1815 until March following; and in the mean time was constantly harrassed with calls for the payment of my due bills, until I found it necessary to get some gentleman of influence to hasten the enquiries, to which end I made a general statement to the honorable Boling Hall of the House of Representatives, requesting him to wait on the Secretary of War at some convenient season when he could be found most at leisure, and represent to him my distressing situation. Mr. Hall informed me that he had done so, and the Se-

cretary of War immediately ordered the accounting officers to ascertain what was the probable amount due to me on my Quarter Master's accounts—they reported there appeared due to Joseph Wheaton, D. Q. M. G. \$7,650 ; that gentleman then ordered a portion of that sum to be paid over to Giles B. Cook to pay a part of my due bills ; this course compelled me to return immediately to Richmond and join Capt. Cook to attest and approve those due bills as they were presented for payment, and so on alternately as Capt. Cook was furnished with funds which were found to be due to me. This enabled me at the same time to attend to the floating certificates which had been given in the distant counties of Virginia, consequent on the marching of twenty thousand militia in the course of the war by the several agents which I had sent out to provide for and bring them forward and to settle all claims in Richmond and its vicinity. As soon as it could be ascertained that all those due bills were paid off, all the accounts in the vicinity of Richmond settled and all certificates approved, which had been spread over the State of Virginia in consequence of the nature of the service, and not a demand on the government existing against any one of the four departments which I had filled so much to the satisfaction of all interested. [See Appendix No. 18.] I returned to the city of Washington again in November 1817, with the confident belief that I had nothing to do but to effect an immediate close to all my accounts ; but here again I met with the same usage as before—and passing through the winter of 1817, and on to Sept. 1818, the 3d Auditor made his final report, exhibiting a balance against me of \$8,900, on which I immediately appealed to the 2d Comptroller, who, on looking at the disallowances of the 3d Auditor and comparing them with the receipts and the articles which payments were made, took his pen and dashed off 2,513 dollars ; I then appealed to the Secretary of War, that gentleman also examined the remaining receipts, and had explained to him the purposes for which the payments were made ; he then ordered a further diminution of the 3d Auditor's disallowances of \$2,540, and suggested the propriety of my applying to Congress for relief for the balance. In this sum disallowed, was included all the expense of provisions furnished to 220 men on their march from Canton to Upper Sandusky, from the 7th Dec. 1812, to 26th Jan. 1813, and some trivial expenses at Richmond in 1814.

It was then made necessary in justice to my own character, to make a statement with a memorial to Congress, which was presented. After a satisfactory investigation by that honorable gentleman, now our Minister in Spain, Mr. Forsythe, who presented the memorial, it was referred to the military com-

mittee, the chairman of which committee was the honorable Richard M. Johnson.—As the friend of a soldier he appeared to take sufficient interest in the statement to give it a fair examination, and the committee being satisfied, he reported a Bill which passed both Houses of Congress unanimously, in the following words: “Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be authorised and directed to settle and adjust the accounts of Joseph Wheaton, while acting in the Quarter Master General’s Department during the late war, upon principles of equity and justice.” [See laws of Congress, 15th session, passed 3d March, 1819.]

Now, as I humbly conceive that they have not complied with the requisitions of this law, I beg leave to appeal to my Government from their settlement. It is shewn and acknowledged that I acted in the Commissary’s Department from the 7th Dec. 1812, to the 26th Jan. 1813; (certified by Colonel Gratiot,) for which I am entitled to the pay and emoluments of a Deputy Quarter General; that I acted as physician, superintendent, and manager of hospitals, from 1st Jan. 1814, to 19th Nov. 1817; that I acted as commissary of provisions, from 21st Dec. until 19th Nov. 1817; that I acted as commissary of ordnance from 1st Jan. 1814 to 19th Nov. 1817; [See accounts settled] neither pay or emoluments of which have I received; and that I acted as Deputy Quarter Master General from 14th Sept. 1814 until my accounts were settled.

I have charged my services to 19th Nov. 1817 only, having been employed in the General Land Office\* since that date, although attending to the adjustment of the suspended accounts of the Quarter Master General’s Department, until March, 1819, and to the settlements the accounting officers chose to make.

From the commencement of my service, until the final settlement of my accounts, (as determined by the arbitrary will of the accounting officers—I was always addressed by the War Department, and by the accounting officers themselves) as a Deputy Quarter Master General, yet when the third Auditor

---

\* It was through the benevolence of Josiah Meigs Esq. who knew my situation, and who knew the pains and distressing difficulties under which I had been made to labor—that I was indebted for a situation which enabled me to get my scanty *rations*. Had it not been for his goodness, I should now have been a beggar, and after having worn out my best days in the service of my country, wasted by poverty, I might, like Peter Landas, have died in a poor-house.

made his final close of my accounts, he then, and not until then informed me that I was only serving with the rank and emoluments of a Captain of Infantry, produced the Adjutant General's note, "Joseph Wheaton was appointed Deputy Quarter Master General on the 13th Sept. 1814—negativ-  
ed by the Senate on the 30th of Jan. 1815.

Adj. & Insp. Gen. Office, March 10th 1819.

(Signed.)

D. PARKER Adj. Gen."

When I received this information, I was made to realize that—mistakes and misrepresentations had reached even the sanctuary of the Senate, and altho' I had faithful friends in that Sanctum Sanctorum, who knew me through near two wars, as they did not possess the power of divination, could not oppose the specious statements offered against my honor, and the service I had rendered to my country; nor shall I ever believe, that those statements were not derived from those little minds, who had made a very imperfect inquiry into my accounts; for to those am I indebted for the "law's delay" of near seven years, to the pretended final settlement of my accounts: a period, injurious to reputation, ruinous to my interest, and poverty to my FAMILY.

Yet I have a consolation arising from the fact, that neither the President nor Secretary of War, whose hearts were goodness, and whose minds were justice, and who were well acquainted with my minute proceedings, ever informed me of the same; and the first official information which I received on that subject, was from the Adjutant General's Office, 10th of March 1819. All my letters and instructions from the Secretary of War, and also from the accounting officers, continued to maintain the same address, and therefore I was kept wholly in the dark until the date above. I had, forwarded to me after date of the 30th of January 1815, \$30,000 for two departments, \$15,000 for myself, and \$15,000 for Colonel Swan, and all the time considered and held under the despotic rule of Military law.—I confess "twas strange, passing strange."

The President, and Secretary of War, relied on my experience, fidelity, and perseverance—they were not disappointed. The Governor and citizens of the State of Ohio, acknowledged my aid in her protection—Virginia too, witnessed my services in the defence of her important mercantile city of Norfolk—the inhabitants, my protecting care of their sick citizen soldiers—and her numerous forces, the comfort extended to them on their long marches from every part of their wide domain: and I have learned, the Governor admitted that I fulfilled all the duties and powers of my commission.

"Thus was I laboring for the honor of the Government on



my own entire expense, without the aid of a dollar from the Treasury, or a cup of small beer, or its value, to wet my lips; and this was the scale of equity and justice extended to Joseph Wheaton by the third Auditor of the Treasury. Not a cent was I allowed for either of the four offices I had filled—of Commissary of Provisions, of Commissary of Ordnance, of Hospital Purveyor, or of Deputy Quarter Master General.

If in the hurried moments of eventful periods, I have taken on myself responsibilities not authorised, but which imperious circumstances demanded, I offer as an apology my education and habits derived from the principles of the Revolution, commencing when there was no government in the land, no law, no troops, no ships of war, no money and no arms—nothing to oppose to proud Albion's artillery, but breasts of bronze and the ardent spirits of a people, entering upon a cause which "life, fortune, and sacred honor" were pledged to support.—I could not then withhold myself from "any good work" in obedience to orders and in defence of the hallowed land of my nativity, or of my Government which I had the honor to fan and to nurse in the cradle of infancy, thence to manhood, until I have the pride and pleasure to see it seated on a pinnacle, surrounded with a blaze of glory, the light of which extends to either pole, diffusing its influence by her statesmen from the rising to the setting sun—commanding from the St. Lawrence to the Sabine, and from the Atlantic to the Western Ocean—speaking to the nations through her trumpets in the Mediterranean, the Chinese Seas, and the Pacific, "Behold yonder flag! regard those stars, or dread its stripes"—If I have exceeded any order, it has been the gain of territory—the protection of the Hamlet—the defence of Cities and Towns, with increased reputation to Government and her armies, with saving much of the public funds.

Discarded by parents—deprived of patrimony—equity and justice denied—advanced in years—grown grey in the service of my country—made poor by patriotism, I appeal to the justice and to the equity of that government it has been my delight to serve.

Believing it will appear that the third Auditor has not fulfilled your noble and generous expectation, as expressed in the law of 3d March 1819 in my behalf, nor evinced himself the faithful conservator of your honor.

Compelled to speak of myself in defence of injuries, I am aware it will be said, it is the language of an aggrieved man, not graced with the style of a belle lettres scholar. TRUE, I left every object dear to me for the more noble purpose of liberating an oppressed people, to raise a government out of chaos.

My associations have been the rude camp—the picquet guard—the forlorn hope—the last DITCH—A LIVING DOCUMENT, MARKED AND NUMBERED, first and last in your DEFENCE, and for your GLORY, with scars of wounds left *unpaid, unpensioned, unthanked, unheeded*—not *reposing on a bed of roses*, my pillow has been by turns, the winter snows—my couch, the cold ground. It is not to be presumed that I can use soft and courtly phrases, command the eloquence of the Bar, or round my periods with Senatorial precision—forty years devotion to your RENOWN—my profession Arms, not Letters.

FATHERS! May I then make my humble appeal to your Justice, and to your Magnanimity? With the homage of my heart, and with the most profound respect, as in duty bound, I will defend this consecrated land

JOSEPH WHEATON

late Dep. Q. M. Gen. & Maj. of Cavalry.

## APPENDIX NO. 1.

The undersigned, who served in the revolutionary army—in the line of Jersey—in the course of the war became acquainted with Lieutenant Joseph Wheaton—who served in the Rhode-Island line—they had several occasions to observe his conduct as an officer, and a soldier—he served with them at the siege of York, as an officer, Mr. Wheaton was considered active, intelligent, judicious and accurate in discipline—as a soldier not merely brave—but daring in the field—he was considered to possess qualities for a partizan officer—and in our present conflict, should Government think proper to avail itself of the experience and enterprise of Mr. Wheaton, we have no doubt he might and would render much service to his country.

Signed,

JOSEPH ANDERSON,  
WILLIAM ANDERSON.

July 3, 1812.

The undersigned, from their knowledge of Capt. Wheaton entertain no doubt of his qualifications for a commission in the army of the United States. He is active, intelligent, and brave. His constitution inured to the camp during the revolutionary war throughout which he served, fits him for a soldier's life. In the present, the undersigned are persuaded that he would be useful, his knowledge of the enemy's country, would render his service of great advantage to the President of the United States. The undersigned beg leave to recommend Capt. Wheaton for a commission in the army.

SAMUEL PLEASANTS,  
ANTHONY NEWE,  
JOSEPH LEFEVER,  
JOHN POPE,  
THOS. NEWTON,

RICHARD CUTTS,  
THOS. GHOLSON,  
JO. DAWSON,  
J. B. HOWELL,  
JOHN CONDIT.

July 3, 1812.

## APPENDIX NO. 2.

*Washington, 6th April, 1819.*

Dear Sir—In consequence of the conversation we had the other day respecting your enterprizes during the revolutionary war, I now commit to paper the substance of a conversation which happened at the table of the honorable William Hazen, who was one of the Council for His Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick with whom I had the honor to dine, at the City St. John, in the month of February, 1786, in company with the honorable Edward Winslow, William White and several other gentlemen of high standing.

Mr. Hazen was an old inhabitant of that place, and in the course of his remarks, he observed that the original settlers of the Province were a very loyal people, firmly attached to his majesty, and the British constitution—that at the commencement of the war, between Great Britain and her colonies, they had declared themselves in favor of the Crown

of England, except about thirty families, who had made their election in favor of the United States, and the heads of them had volunteered their services to attack Fort Cumberland, then in possession of the British troops, which was situated higher up the Bay of Fundy—that with the exception of those thirty families, the inhabitants of the Province were truly loyal, and they had it in contemplation to take up arms and reduce Machias and the neighbouring towns on the bay, as they conceived great quantities of masts, spars and lumber could be obtained from those places to supply his majesty's Careening Yard at Halifax with such articles for the use of the royal navy.

But they were disappointed in their views, and not able to put their plan into execution, by reason of the arrival of some armed vessels from Machias, and a party of men under the command of a Mr. Joseph Wheaton, who entered the harbour of St. Johns, took possession of Fort Howe, and completely disarmed all the inhabitants, in consequence of which, they were obliged to remain neutral until the arrival of Major Studholm, with part of a regiment of the Nova Scotia volunteers, who came to their relief, when they remained in peace until the termination of the war.

Hoping sir, that your country will reward you for the active part which you took in its defence, not only for your personal services at the early part of the struggle: but through the whole course of the revolutionary war, and since it obtained its independence, and the sacrifice you made by offending your father Captain Caleb Wheaton of the royal regiment of Pioneers, an officer I well remember for his zeal and activity in favor of the British Government, and who deemed disloyalty to his King a crime not to be forgiven.

I am very respectfully, sir,  
your most obedient servant,

EDWARD STOW.

MAJOR JOSEPH WHEATON.

*Georgetown, April 24th, 1820.*

To Major Wheaton—Sir, I most cheerfully comply with your wishes, but the length of time which has elapsed since I had the interview with your brother (and at whose particular request I sought you out) will not enable me to be minute as to all the conversation which took place. In a voyage which I made to the Gulph of St. Laurence in 1815, I landed at the Gut of Canso, where I found your brother who was very particular in his inquiries relative to you and your family, which information as far as I possessed it, was cheerfully afforded him. Among the many observations, I well recollect the following: “he supposed you “had been a second time fighting against your King and family for the “damned yaukee rebels, thought you had enough of it in the revolution; “that while your brothers had all held honorable commissions in his “majesty's service, (Colonels and Majors) and had large grants of land “in N. America, you were a disgraced rebel, had thrown yourself from “your father's favor, who mentioned in his will his poignant regret at “your disloyalty and want of filial affection, and had consequently cut “you off with a shilling”—he added with some emotion “that you de-



“served it all; but that still it would afford him the greatest pleasure  
“this side of the grave to behold you once more.”

If the above can be any service to you, I shall be gratified.

With respect, &c. I am yours,

W. A. RIND, Jun<sup>r</sup>.

APPENDIX NO. 3.

*Greensburg, August 27th, 1812.*

Sir—Yesterday when at Dennistown I first learned the unfortunate event which has befallen General Hull; though no official account has reached this, the report is so corroborated by the expresses and letters that full credit is given to the account. In consequence I have called on Captain Joseph Markle who commands a troop of horse, and Captain John B. Alexander, who commands a company of riflemen, to be prepared and hold themselves in readiness to march at a moments warning. I proceed immediately to Union town where I shall be this day, and prepare the company at that place and at New Geneva to-morrow. But as it will take a few days for all these companies to make arrangements for leaving their families so long, I shall omit to direct them to Niagara—believing you will see the necessity of altering there destination, and direct them to the state of Ohio. Should you think proper to order Captain Robert Alison of Huntingdon to Pittsburg instead of Niagara you will have time between this and Monday after next, the day he is to march.—The agitation here is considerable, as it is stated that the enemy is in considerable force at Miami, at Huron, and on their way to Cleveland. Under these circumstances I shall not hasten my return, but wait at Pittsburg and in this vicinity, until I may receive further orders, which please to direct to me at this place, where the post-master will forward to me at whatever place I may necessarily be. It is a subject of deep regret to me, to see so many fine spirited fellows (ready at any call) but totally ignorant of every necessary qualification to constitute the soldier, except what God and nature has given to them—hence subjects for every disease incident to a camp, (*children without a nurse*) no one to direct the police of a camp, or instruct them in discipline—and my powers are so limited that I can do but little in that respect.

I have the honor to be faithfully,

your devoted servant,

JOSEPH WHEATON,

A. D. Q. M.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM EUSTIS, ESQ.

SECRETARY AT WAR.

*August 27th, 1812*

P. S. Since writing the foregoing, I have received and forwarded to you the capitulation of Gen. Hull—I know what your disappointment will be. I can say no more.

Yours,

J. W.

WM. EUSTIS, ESQ.

S. W.

*Uniontown, August 28th, 1812.*

Sir—I left Greensburg yesterday after 10 A. M. and arrived at this place at 9 P. M. 35 miles—since which I have given to Capt. Collins and Philips their commissions, and directed them to be in readiness to march on Thursday next—to Capt. Markle and Capt. Alexander I gave the same directions, after seeing the capitulation of General Hull. I have also directed Captain M'Clelland to be ready at the same time and wait further orders—these several companies consist of three of infantry and two of cavalry, which with the company of Captain Butters at Pittsburg will constitute a force of 350 men horse and foot, which I am forming into a legionary corps to constitute a partisan corps—or as you may please to direct. You will see sir I avail myself of the last clause in your orders to me, to govern myself by such deviations as circumstances may render necessary. Under the serious disappointment which you must feel from the capture of General Hulls troops, and the enemy advancing upon the frontier of the state of Ohio: I trust you will not censure for exercising a sound discretion in the deviation from your orders, particularly when the enemy is believed to be in considerable force, and of a kind calculated to excite so considerable alarm, and such universal sensation as is here expressed. However, sir, I shall not presume further than to organize this corps, move it to a small distance in order to be useful to its discipline, keep it in a situation to move to either of the points Niagara or the frontiers of Ohio where the enemy are said to be, and place myself where the troops can receive the earliest orders you may please to forward.

You will please to observe that neither of the Captains, M'Clelland, Markle, or Alexander or their officers are furnished with commissions—As I shall be between Pittsburg and Greensburg when you are about to send your orders for the disposal of this force with whatever I can add to it, any letters may reach me through either post-office.

I have the honor to be faithfully,

sir, your devoted servant,

JOSEPH WHEATON,

A. D. Q. M.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM EUSTIS, ESQ.

SECRETARY AT WAR.

*Pittsburg, 30th August, 1812.*

Sir—I wrote you from Greensburg and from Uniontown, and of the several companies, horse and foot, in the different parts of the country I was directed to—and came here agreeable to your verbal orders to Mr. Johnson A. D. Q. M. I called on him this day and made myself known to him, and asked him the several questions relative to the various supplies furnished for the detachment from Kentucky and Ohio as you directed—to which he answered by saying he had reported to your officer the amount and quality of supplies. Believing sir that your feeling and disposition will go along with the people in giving them all necessary support, I have not hurried the three companies for Niagara—but encouraged them to be in the most perfect readiness by Thursday next, together with Captain Markles troop, Captain M'Clellands troop

and Captain Alexanders company of riflemen, in the belief that with Captain Butlers company, and two or three more which may be added to make a legionary or partizan corps of horse, foot and riflemen, of volunteers who have offered themselves to the President, they would form a part of the necessary number, and as their service will be of longer duration could relieve some of the militia of Ohio on whom the service will become very burthensome, as in parts of the state of Ohio all the militia are called out.

Captain Butlers company I find very ready to march, but he informs me, he is entirely in want of arms and some articles such as knapsacks and blankets, and did believe that the arms would be furnished by the United States. Such is the anxiety of the public mind around in this vicinity, that in one case the judges adjourned the court, and a body of some few hundred men assembled, took six days provisions and marched for Fort Erie, and appointed the officers themselves. On Monday the volunteer corps, the officers and men requested to be ordered to the nearest place the enemy can be found, and have intreated my being with them as much as possible, and to be as useful to them in discipline as my orders will permit. So sir you see what I am doing, riding from one company to another at 35 and 40 miles from each other, and getting them in readiness as much as possible.

I learn there are tents, knapsacks, axes, froghs and spades, shovels a traveling forge, guns, flints, powder, ball, &c. here to make a considerable supply. Please to write me and direct whether I must confine myself to the limited orders I have, or to what extent I may go.

I understand there are at this post about 150 men lately enlisted and one officer who has seen some service. If these recruits could be added to the volunteers with this Capt. of the old troops, they would together make a respectable command.

Inclosed is a handbill--From Col. Cass's statement, the people here know not what measures are taken by the war department, and are generally making themselves ready to march whenever any orders may be forwarded for that purpose.

Faithfully, I am sir,  
your devoted servant,  
JOSEPH WHEATON,  
A. D. Q. M.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM EUSTIS, ESQ.  
SECRETARY AT WAR.

APPENDIX NO. 4.

*Pittsburg, September 3rd, 1812.*

Dear Sir—I must write you with the frankness of a friend which is impressed on me by the habits of my life, and which is riveted in my composition from an association of men of my early life, who had a common interest and the same concern, viz. our country, of which you were one—Without further preface permit me to state, that as I have named to the secretary at war six thousand men would be necessary to repair the loss by General Hull, it is my duty to explain why and how they should be employed—The whole Territory of Michigan is now open

to the Indians, and on which they are making considerable ravages, and the inhabitants flying in all directions. The Territory of Indiana is not equal to check their progress, as every party is aided by some British troops and officers, many Canadian French, the hunters, and traders of the upper country—the whole front of the lake to Cleveland on Erie is accessible, on the state of Ohio, and which constitutes a large country—will it not then be necessary to march three detachments one for the South Point of lake Michigan, one from Cincinnati by General Waynes road, and one to lake Erie or by Cleveland, and join at Detroit, in order effectually to force back the enemy and regain that post; which when done, advance with the collected force upon Malden, and take strong position on that side of the lake, and give to the inhabitants a confidence not to be shaken in the government or its ability to effect the object of reducing Canada. General Dearborn will be advancing upon Niagara and Montreal—and by moving a force unquestionable as to its ability to carry its point, the opposition ceases, and the loss and expenses light in comparison with persevering with a small force, only sufficient to advance by difficult means. The spirit of the country is up, the minds of all friends appear to be settled on this subject, and the women say to the men march. To effect these objects, a select number of good men must be made to lead your forces, they will be ambitious to get to their place of general rendezvous, and excel if possible. I should not hesitate to say Governor Harrison would make a good leader of the whole, the voice of observation in this quarter is highly in his favor. Perseverance and judgment is now called for, and nothing will satisfy the people in this quarter but great exertion on the part of the government. The sympathy of all on account of the disgrace to the country is expressed in the strongest terms—poor Captain Piatt cried like a child at the shameful loss of Millers regiment and the disgrace to the country. You will have a detail in the paper which is inclosed of the men heretofore (in public service) which may be relied on (I believe.) I have the same from two different men coming here, and both relating the same verbatim. Your mind will be harrassed I know, and your exertion called for. A system without wavering, may be pursued, which will regain all, I have no doubt, but delay is fatal.

I have the honor to be faithfully,  
your obedient servant,

JOSEPH WHEATON.

THE HONORABLE WM. EUSTIS,  
SECRETARY AT WAR, DUPLICATE.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

\* \* \* \* \*

Sir—You will not withhold yourself from any good work. I have thought *you* might be essentially useful in helping on the cannon and other stores.

Yours, &c.

W. EUSTIS.

October 3rd, 1812.



Sir--In case you have not forwarded to Capt. Piatt my letters handed you at this place, you will deliver them to those gentlemen who are going direct to Sandusky ; they contain a declaration that Capt. William Piatt ought to have had in possession by all means before this time ; my orders were to send it on by express. I sent some letters yesterday by Mr. Simpson express to Capt. Piatt, and not recollecting the circumstance to direct him to call on you and inquire if they were forwarded, I have taken this opportunity.

I much lament your unfortunate case, I knew to a certainty that it was not in the art of man with strength of horses to take a loaded wagon over those roads in case they were once broken up. Every assistance I can give you shall have with pleasure.

I am yours, &c.

WILLIAM DUFFIELD, A. D. Q. M.

CAPT. JOSEPH WHEATON,

A. D. Q. M.

NORTH W. ARMY.

APPENDIX NO. 6.

*Pittsburg, October 6th, 1812--9 P. M.*

Sir--Since I closed my letter I have been with the officers and troops of the Pa. militia. They have closed their election and appointed a man totally unacquainted with all military duty, and there is considerable dissatisfaction among the men. One whole company have marched off this day ; a troop of horse went off four days since. What they may do when they come into service I cannot say ; they promise but little, judging from their state of subordination.

I have made every possible enquiry as to the actual force General Harrison has with him when time would allow me, but cannot get any information to be relied on ; I am however, inclined to believe that the enemy will exert himself to keep us out of Upper Canada, and should he by any means defeat these forces all our western country would be again open, and it would produce such a panic, that even this place would be made uneasy : Therefore permit me to suggest to you that although Gen. Harrison might, when collected, have ten thousand men, it will then be crossed over into Upper Canada restore confidence, and make supplies be easily obtained than with doubtful means. at the same time they will feel us even at Niagara and cause him to be very circumspect how he attempts to advance upon that part of the country, N. Y. and that being more central, much easier supported than at the distance we are going. I would then presume to ask you to let this force go on, there will be much falling off, and when concentrated perhaps not so formidable as you may expect. Being a stranger in the western part of Ohio, I am extremely anxious as to forage, tho' I trust General Harrison is providing magazines in advance. There will be I presume of cavalry, of artillery, and wagon horses at least one thousand in number, but on the frontier all will be dismissed that can be dispensed with. When I shall reach general Harrison I shall be very careful to give you every possible intelligence, when even I may imagine it useful, and be as attentive as my situation will permit.

*Pittsburg, October 7th, 1812.*

Dear Sir--I am now more able to inform you relative to the troops here than when I wrote yesterday. I was with adjutant general *Reed*, of this state, when he received the troops after being organized into battallions, regiments, &c. forming one brigade under the command of general Crooks who is elected the brigadier general—the adjutant general informed me they might amount to 1500 men, and that he did expect 300 more to come on, *but which is uncertain*.—Major Stodard delivered to general Crooks a letter which he had received some days since from general Harrison, directed to the commanding officer of these troops, requesting him to march them as early as possible to Worcester in the state of Ohio—so that general Harrison has been some time expecting them, and of course appears to think them necessary, and I find that general Harrison is arranging his column in the manner I suggested to you some time ago, in three divisions to assemble at the rapids of the Miami of the lake. These troops will not march before Tuesday or Wednesday next, and will not be much in advance of the Artillery. The troops at Meadsville are not yet gone, but 'tis said they will march on Friday next to Buffalo and to Niagara—I learn from general Reed and others, that they would all much rather go with Harrison, he is so highly estimated in this part of the country. And sir permit me to say the force ought to be formidable, and to shew that the first was in reality only an advanced guard, though the Indians cannot meet us as in summer, the woods will be clear of leaves, the grass under the snow, they cannot hide, or ambuscade, nor keep the field for want of clothing—the enemies ships will be fast bound in ice, and a winter campaign will not only retrieve all the ground that has been lost by general Hull, but enable us to take Malden, and at least secure the province of Upper Canada.

I am sir, faithfully,  
your most obedient servant,  
JOSEPH WHEATON.

THE HONORABLE WM. EUSTIS,  
SECRETARY AT WAR.

APPENDIX NO 7.

*Washington City, 3rd August, 1812.*

I hereby certify, that during the summer of 1812, I was ordered by Mr. Eustis the then Secretary of War to proceed to Pittsburg and there report myself to Major Amos Stoddard of the Artillery, as an assistant to prepare the munitions of War destined for the use of the N. W. army under Gen. Harrison. That, conformably to that order I received Major Stoddard's commands in preparing the munitions, and afterwards on or about the middle of November of the said year, that of taking charge of the convoy which was to convey them to Upper Sandusky state of Ohio, the concentrating point of the centre of said army. That, as I was not by law authorised to keep horses in service, and the nature of the duties I was entering upon required my being mounted, Major Stoddard directed Capt. Joseph Wheaton the A. Q. M. General attached to the convoy, to furnish me a horse completely equipped for that pur-

pose, which was accordingly complied with—said horse dying during the winter whilst in my possession, the accoutrements were returned to the Q. M. G. Department at camp Meigs.—That, the convoy consisted of from sixty to seventy covered wagons, from twenty to thirty travelling gun carriages—two ammunition wagons and two travelling forges, conducted by myself as commandant, Capt. Jos. Wheaton, A. Q. M. G. to the convoy, two wagon masters with eight or ten assistants, one forage master with three or four assts. all of whom had from the nature of their respective duties to be mounted. That, there must have belonged to said convoy from five hundred to five hundred and twenty horses to be foraged on the march by the Q. M. G. Department; that the guard attached to said convoy consisted of one company and of one small detachment both of Pennsylvania militia, making together an aggregate of about ninety five men, who were employed on the march mostly in repairing the roads, opening new ones, mending and making bridges; that there were also in addition to the above, ten or twelve artificers (carpenters and blacksmiths) whose duties it was to repair the damages sustained by the convoy in passing over roads till then deemed almost impervious during the wet seasons. That, including the guards, drivers, &c. there must have been fully two hundred and twenty persons to victual, and as the contracts of Mr. Dany of Pittsburg did not extend the whole route, Capt. Wheaton had to furnish the necessary rations, say from about the 7th of December, 1812, the period at which the convoy reached Canton, Ohio, to about the 26th of January following, when it arrived at Upper Sandusky. That, I continued with said convoy from Pittsburg to the wilderness advanced of the frontier settlement, when I left it in charge of Capt. Wheaton. in obedience to an order from Gen. Harrison, requiring my immediate presence at his head quarters, who conducted the same in good order to the point of its destination. That, Capt. Wheaton did at New Lisbon, Ohio. hire several additional wagons and sleds for the purpose of transporting to U. Sandusky quantities of hospital stores, entrenching tools, &c. which had been dropped on the way by wagons that had preceded us in the march, on account of the almost impassable state of the roads.

C. GRATIOT, *Major of Engr.*

*2nd Comptrs. Office, 18th March, 1819.*

*A correct copy from the original.* }  
S. ANDERSON.

APPENDIX NO. 8.

*Upper Sandusky, January 7th, 1813.*

Sir—I received your letter last night, and am very sorry to hear of your difficulties. The plan which you adopted of sending forward the light carriages for the purpose of breaking the road, I think an excellent one. It is entirely out of my power to send you any forage, you must feed as sparingly as possible. General Leftwich has detached forty men to assist you with four days rations for the whole.

Captain Gratiot has written to you, and the plan he suggests I think is also correct. Do the best you can.

I know you will do all that can be done by any one man.

With great respect, I am sir,  
your obedient servant,

W. PIATT, *Capt.*

N. B. If insurmountable difficulties occur, write me by express.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH WHEATON,  
ASST. DEP. Q. MAST.  
N. W. ARMY.

APPENDIX NO. 9.

*Upper Sandusky, January 12th, 1813.*

Dear Sir—Your favour of the seventh inst. I have just received by Mr. Anderson, who will return immediately to your aid, with such number of horses as he may deem necessary to facilitate your movement to this place; your difficulties have been considerable, your plans and arrangements have been approved of, and I am sorry to inform you, it is not in my power to furnish you with any funds at present. I know you will do all you can, and nothing more can be requested. The hired teams which came on with Mr. Anderson, arrived at this place yesterday, they have received no pay from me. I will thank you to give them a certificate so as to enable them to receive when they arrive at Pittsburg, from government, what may be justly due to them, but if those teams have been employed by you, it will be your duty to pay them.

With great respect, I am sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. PIATT, *Capt.*

DEP. Q. M. GEN.

CAPT. JOSEPH WHEATON,  
ASST. D. Q. MAST.  
N. W. ARMY.

APPENDIX NO. 10.

*Fort Fere, February 13th, 1813.*

CAMP, UPPER SANDUSKY.

Received of Captain Joseph Wheaton, Asst. Deputy Quarter Master, North Western Army, six thousand four hundred bushels of corn and oats, as estimated by Stigny and Myers; nine hundred and forty six bushels of corn and oats, as per cash vouchers; twelve thousand two hundred and sixteen and an half bushels of corn and oats, as per receipts, and certificates since the 3rd instant.

[ Duplicate.]

JOSEPH ALEXANDER, F. M.



*Chillicothe, 15th September, 1813.*

We do hereby certify upon honor, that in all our intercourse with Capt. Jos. Wheaton, Asst. D. Q. M. Gen. (and which has been considerable) in preparing for the troops on the late expedition to Upper Sandusky, in supplying their necessaries and in forwarding their march, he has done every thing in the most careful economical manner the nature of the service and his means would admit of, and that he was eminently useful to the troops on all occasions when called upon either by myself or other officers of the division commanded by Governor Meigs and greatly to his satisfaction.

JOHN FURGUSON. *Col.*  
*Com'ng, 2 B. 2 R 2 D. O. M.*  
 JAMES MARNARY.  
*Gen. 3 Brig. 2 Div. O. M.*

APPENDIX NO. 11.

*Washington, March 13th, 1819.*

I certify, that about the 7th or 8th of May, 1813, Joseph Wheaton, acting as Assistant Quarter Master General, marched under my command with the Ohio militia for the relief of Fort Meigs—and that in a camp of several hundred horses, Mr Wheaton lost two horses, which broke from the camp in the night: this happened in the Indian country. Of the value of those horses I am ignorant.

R. J. MEIGS,  
*Late Gov'r. Ohio.*

APPENDIX NO. 12.

*Chillicothe, 1st. October, 1813.*

Dear Sir—Observing in the Scioto Gazette a notice calling on such persons as have unsettled accounts with your office, and an intimation that you are about to visit the City of Washington, we the undersigned, considering it a duty we owe ourselves, to make an expression, of our sense of the manner in which you have discharged your duties in the Quarter Master's Department at this post, we are therefore of opinion that your attention to, and zeal for the public interest stands unrivalled, your care of the public property, the arrangement in the transportation of the public stores, and the economy in all your measures, meets our entire approbation, and it being ascertained to us, by our mercantile and other business, that were similar measures adopted by public agents generally, the saving of many thousands would be the result, now lost for want of that intelligence industry and zeal for the public interest manifested through your department. Should it please Government to direct you again to this post, we shall meet you with a cordiality which will insure a welcome reception in

our society. Wishing you safe to your family and friends, we are dear sir, with sentiments of great esteem, your obedient humble servants.

DAVID KINKEAD,	A. J. WILLIAMS,
SAMUEL BROWN,	SAMUEL TAGART,
JAMES & WOOD,	J. WADDLE,
JOHN CARLISLE,	J. WALKER.
HENRY FULLERTON,	W. R. SOUTHWARD,
MAJOR JOSEPH WHEATON,	
<i>Chillicothe.</i>	

*Washington, November 10th, 1814.*

Sir—Having had ample opportunities of noticing the official conduct of Joseph Wheaton, A. D. Q. M. while in Ohio, I considered him an active, zealous, useful officer; his care of the public arms and clothing, was superior to any other of the Department. He introduced economy in the transportation of the public stores, and saved a considerable sum to the United States: these circumstances I knew from personal observation.

Respectfully your obedient servant, R. J. MEIGS.

APPENDIX NO. 13.

*Adjutant General's Office,*

*Richmond, 21st December, 1813.*

Sir—By the enclosed general order of the 18th inst. you will perceive what portion of the militia of this state, have been called into the service of the United States, as well as the regiments and counties from which they are drawn. The contractor of the United States army having made arrangements for supplying the rations on the march, from the regimental rendezvous to Norfolk, it is the wish of the Governor that you provide for the transportation, and such other objects as fall within the Quarter Master Generals department.

These objects being provided for by the general government, will supersede much of the orders of the 18th inst. as relate to those subjects.

By order of the governor, and commander in chief,

WM. W. HENING, D. A. G.  
for MOSES GREN, A. G.

*CAPT. JOSEPH WHEATON,*

*As't. D'y. Q'r. Mas. Gen. now at Richmond.*

N. B. It is thought proper here to state, that no provisions were furnished by the contractor of the U. States.

APPENDIX NO. 14.

*In Council, February 17th, 1814.*

Whereas a requisition has been made on the Executive of this state by the commanding general at Norfolk for nineteen

hundred and thirty four men to be in the service of the United States, and in consequence thereof, orders have this day issued, requiring fifteen hundred men with officers to take the field for that service.

It is therefore advised that the Assistant Deputy Quarter Master General of the United States at this place, be ordered to take the necessary steps to further their march by furnishing the necessary supplies and transportation.

*Council Chamber, Richmond, August 18th, 1818.*

I certify that the foregoing advice of Council is a true copy, taken from the Journal of the proceedings of the Council of state. Given under my hand as clerk of the said Council, this date above written.

WM. ROBERTSON, C. C.

*Council Chamber, Richmond, August 18th, 1818.*

Sir--Your favor of the 13th inst. came duly to hand, and in compliance with your request I have hereto annexed a copy of the advice of Council you have called for : there is a fee allowed by law of one dollar and sixty seven cents for every copy issued from this office for private use. I will thank you to remit it to me by some safe hand, or pay it to Mr. John Chew, who will give it to me when he comes to this City.

I am sir, very respectfully,  
your humble servant,

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, C. C.

#### APPENDIX NO. 15.

As it is difficult to furnish the volunteer companies in Pennsylvania, (on their route to Niagara) with provisions, tents, camp equipage, transportation, or forage, it is proposed to make them a liberal allowance in money in lieu of the above supplies. The estimates I have made on this point, by direction of the Secretary of War, are as follows, viz :

#### *For Infantry.*

To each captain, \$1 85 per day ; and to each subaltern, \$1 45 per day ; in lieu of <i>transportation</i> and <i>quarters</i> only, of course the daily allowance to a Captain and 3 subalters, amounts to		\$6 20
To each soldier one ration at 15 cents, camp equipage, 10 quarters, fuel, and straw, 15	} 48 cents each for a company of 50 men, at 48 cents,	24
Daily allowance to 4 officers and 50 men,		\$30 20

*For Dragoons or Cavalry.*

To each Captain, \$1 95 cents per day, and three subalterns, at \$1 95 cents per day each, for forage, quarters, fuel, and straw, of course the daily allowance to the 4 officers amounts to		8 00
To each soldier one ration, at 15 } 75 cents per day	} each for a company of 50 men at 75 cents each day.	37 50
cents, camp equipage, 10		
quarters, fuel, and straw, 15		
forage, 35		
Daily allowance to 4 officers and 50 men,		41 30

From the above data, the sum allowed to each company may be easily estimated. The total amount must depend on the number of men, and number of days required to perform the march. The estimated distance from Pittsburg to Niagara is about 300 miles, say 15 miles per day for Infantry, and 20 miles per day for Dragoons or Cavalry.

MOSES STODDARD,

*Maj. & Depy. Quarter Master.*

August 15th, 1812.

MAJ. JOSEPH WHEATON,

*Asst. D. Q. Master.*

APPENDIX NO. 16.

*Extract of a letter from John I. Ward, asst. Physieian to the hospital in Richmond, dated February 6th, 1815, to Major Joseph Wheaton, Deputy Quarter Master General.*

Dear Sir—If arduous services for upwards of thirty years, with the unremitting zeal you have invariably evinced for the public welfare, in all the stations you have so ably filled, and particularly so at this important post, can have any effect, I must yet cherish the hope, it will be ultimately crowned with success; and here permit me to observe, that but for your timely exertions, hundreds of our worthy soldiers would have fallen victims to disease, produced by the unhealthiness of the climate, fatigue, hardships, and privations incident to a soldier's life—to your fostering care in turning your attention to the sick and wounded, an hospital for them has been instituted at this post, and has been the means (under providence) of rescuing them from an untimely grave. In confirmation of this, the first quarterly return from the hospital department will afford ample proof. Four hundred and fifteen sick were admitted from Camp Holly and Carter, and many from Norfolk, many of them came in, labouring under typhus fever in its form, out of the number already mentioned but ten deaths occurred, and five or six of them were in the last agonies when



brought, and expired in a few hours ; since the last quarterly report, the number admitted has been between four and five hundred, and not more than thirty deaths ; many of them when they came were in a condition that bade defiance to all human art to relieve them ; of eight hundred sick that have been in this institution the mortality you find has been comparatively small, and would have been less, but for those reasons just stated. Those now in hospital are all likely to do well.

To your unwearied and *benevolent exertions* in behalf of the *unfortunate soldier*, may in a *great measure* be attributed the *restoration* of *hundreds* of valuable lives, restored to their country and friends, who again when called on will, with alacrity and ardor, step forward in defence of their country's rights, strongly impressed with a deep sense of gratitude for the humane attention extended to *them* by our invaluable government, in appointing an officer whose unceasing efforts ; amidst the multifarious duties attendant upon his situation, never for a moment lost sight of the afflicted soldier, in contributing all that was in his power to mitigate their sufferings. Your discernment in requesting Dr. Wm. P. Jones to take charge of the first duties of the hospital, proves incontestibly how much you had their welfare at heart, for most ably has that gentleman *seconded* your philanthropic exertions. You must experience great satisfaction from his unremitting attention, skill, and humanity in behalf of those who have been fortunately placed under his care.

I have been often apprehensive your *solicitude* for the sick by sleeping in the hospital, your frequent visits by day, night (had the system at some unfortunate period laboured under circumstances favoring contagion) have proved fatal—your constant attention to the various duties of your department, must convince every impartial mind, that but one motive actuated your conduct, the good of your country. I have at all times found you (and often when you was much fatigued and harrassed) always accessible, affable, polite and attentive to any requests I had to make, whether of a public or private nature, and to this every officer in the department would cheerfully subscribe to.

I have been compelled to say this much, as well from a sense of candour as also to what is due to an officer whose rigid adherence to his duties will ultimately be duly appreciated.

But sir, if a conscientious and faithful discharge of a highly responsible and laborious situation with a constant desire, paramount to every selfish consideration, to exert every faculty for the benefit of your country, can bestow a reward to a

feeling mind, the boon is greater than any you can enjoy on this side the grave, and that you may very long experience the sweets resulting therefrom is the sincere wish of,

Dear sir,

With great consideration and respect,

Yours,

JOHN I. WARD.

APPENDIX NO. 17.

*Department of War, 5th October, 1815.*

Sir—You will deliver over to Mr. Giles B. Cook acting in the Quarter Master's Department all the public property, books, papers, &c. belonging to the Quarter Master's Department, together with a statement of the public property, of every description, which may have been sold by you—you will also furnish Mr. Cook with an explanatory statement of all the claims upon the Quarter Master's Department.

I have the honor to be, sir,

(Signed)

GEORGE GHAIAM, *Chief Clerk.*

MAJOR JOSEPH WHEATON,

*Richmond.*

This is to certify that the above is a true copy from the records of the War Department.

GIDEON DAVIS, *Clerk.*

2nd. April, 1819.

APPENDIX NO. 18.

*Richmond, March , 1815.*

Sir—Peace being restored to our beloved country, after a war, which has covered her with glory, and elevated her, to an enviable rank, among the nations of the earth, as well for her devotion to justice, as her valor in arms, the relations between us will shortly cease to exist. We who have been attached to the Quarter Master General's Department, at this place, over which you have presided, cannot separate from you without expressing our respect for you, as a diligent, active and faithful public officer, and our friendship and esteem for you as a citizen. Your acts have passed in review, before us, and undergone our immediate inspection. Always at your post, you have been prompt and ready to discharge the various and complicated duties of your office, which became more onerous and burthensome from the difficulty of discriminating on the part of those, with whom you had to transact business, between your own province and that of the State-authorities. In addition too, to the ordinary duties of your office, those of the ordnance department devolved upon you, which kept your whole time

employed in public concerns. We have observed, Sir, with real pleasure, your attention to the sick soldier, and the unobtrusive economy with which you have managed the public funds. Several of us were with you, and witnessed in the North Western army your ardent zeal and patriotic exertions in the public service. Be assured Sir, wherever your duties may call you, of our respect, and our most fervent wishes for your prosperity.

JOS. J. MONROE.

CHARS. DOWNING.

SIMON FRAYSER.

STEPHEN BRANCH

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD.

GEO. P. DIGGE.

THOS BUTLER.

JOHN H SMITH

RICH'D. H. BRANCH

S. CARY.

TRO'S. UNDERWOOD.

The United States Do. to JOSEPH WHEATON, Act. Ass't. Commissary General of Ordnance.

	Com mencement and Expiration.		Term of service char'd		Pay per month		Amount.	
	From	To	Months.	Days	Dollars	Cents	Dollars.	Cents.
<b>PAY,</b>								
For myself, - - - - -	6th Oct. 1812,	15th June, 1815,	32	10	50	2	1616	3
For a private servant not a soldier,	do. 31st Dec. 1812,		2	25	5		14	
1 ditto	1st Jan. 1813,	15th June 1815,	29	15	8		236	
<b>FORAGE,</b>								
For 2 horses, - - - - -	6th Oct. 1812,	22d July, 1813,	8	16	10		85	
2. ditto - - - - -	23d July, 1813,	15th June 1815,	22	22	16		363	35
<b>CLOTHING,</b>								
For a private servant not a soldier,	6th Oct. 1812,	31st May, 1814,	19	25	3	83	53	77
ditto	1st June, 1814,	15th June 1815,	12	15	3	1	37	75
<b>SUBSISTENCE</b>								
For myself,	6th Oct. 1812,	15th June 1815,	No. of rations per day.	Total numb. of rations.	Post or place where due.	Price of rations.	785	60
For a private servant not a soldier,	do. do.	do. do.	982 6	982			196	40
			982 1				\$ 3,387	90

I hereby certify on the word and honor of a gentleman, that I have fully and faithfully performed the above services, for which I have received no compensation.

JOSEPH WHEATON.



The United States Dr. to Major JOSEPH WHEATON, Deputy Quarter Master General.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Commencement and Expiration		Term of service char'd		Pay per month.		Amount.	
	From	To	Months	Days	Months	Cents	Dollars	Cents.
PA For myself, For my gratuity as a disbanded officer, For 2 private servants not soldiers, do	1st Apr. 1815.	19th Nov. 1817.	31	19	60		1898	
	1st Apr. 1815.	17th May 1815.	3		60		180	
	25th do. 1815.	19th Nov. 1817.	18	25	16		24	77
FORAGE, For 4 horses,	1st Apr. 1815.	19th Nov. 1817.	31	19	32		1011	60
	1st Apr. 1815.	17th May 1815.	1	17	6	4	9	6
CLOTHING, For 2 private servants not soldiers, For 2 do do	1st Apr. 1815.	19th Nov. 1817.	18	25	6	20	116	60
			No. of returns per day.	Total numbr.	Where or place	Price of Rations.		
SUBSISTENCE, For myself, For 2 private servants not soldiers, For do do	1st Apr. 1815.	19th Nov. 1817.	963	3612		20	722	70
	1st Apr. 1815.	17th May 1815.	47	94		20	18	80
	25th do. 1815.	19th Nov. 1817.	574	1148		20	229	60
Taken by the enemy, 2 horses,							\$ 3,398	89
CONTRA.—By Cash from Government,							200	89
							806	6
							\$ 3792	83

I hereby certify on the word and honor of a gentleman, that I have faithfully performed the above services, for which I have received no pay.

J. WHEATON,

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.

Commencement and Expiration.

Service

Days

Amount.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Commencement and Expiration.	Service		Days	Days		Amount.	
		Months	Days		India	Europe	Rs	Cents
PAY, For myself, ditto. For a private servant, not a soldier, ditto. ditto.	7th Dec. 1812.	1	20	60		2820	70	
	1st Dec. 1813.	47	25	5		4	8	
	7th Dec. 1812.	47	26	8		376	70	
FOR FEED, For 2 horses, ditto.	1st Dec. 1813.			8			45	
	7th Dec. 1812.	1	20	10		16	2	
CLOTHING, For a private servant, not a soldier, ditto. ditto.	1st Dec. 1813.	47		16		752		
	7th Dec. 1812.	1	20	2	83	4	33	
	1st Dec. 1813.	6	19	3	83	16	98	
	1st June 1814.	41		8	2	125		
					Price of rations.			
					Where price			
					Total number of rations.			
SUBSISTENCE, For myself, ditto. For a private servant, not a soldier, ditto.	7th Dec. 1812.	51	4	204		40	80	
	1st Dec. 1813.	1449	4	5796		1159	20	
	7th Dec. 1812.	51	1	51		10	20	
	1st Dec. 1813.	1449	1	1449		289	80	
						\$5720	16	

I hereby certify on the word and honor of a gentleman, that I have fully and faithfully performed the above services, for which I have received no compensation.

JOSEPH WHEATON.

UNITED STATES

Dr.

JOSEPH WHEATON,

For his services as Physician, Superintendent, and Manager  
of the Hospital and Medical establishment at Richmond Va. } \$ 7000  
From 1st January 1814, to 19th Nov. 1817, at \$ 1800 per. an. }

I hereby certify on the word and honor of a gentleman, that I faithfully performed the above stated service, and for which I have received no pay.

JOSEPH WHEATON.

---

## LETTERS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

---

QUINCY, October 7th, 1818.

SIR: I have not sooner answered your letter of the 11th July, because I really knew not what to say to it.

You and I have grievances; but I have no better advice to give you or myself, than my friend Otis gave to Molineux.

The history of your life written by yourself, would be as curious, and for what I know, as instructive as any life that has been written.

I believe you have just claims upon your country and her government, but I cannot interfere.

I have always believed you to be an honest man.

You may show this letter to the Secretary of State, and pray him to give a candid hearing; but I am not sufficiently informed to give any advice to him or to you.

I am with long continued esteem,  
your sincere well wisher, &c.

*Joseph Wheaton Esq.*

JOHN ADAMS.

MONTPELIER, July 5th 1820.

I have received your letter of the 1st inst. Your wish that your descendants should possess a just and favorable view of their ancestor is natural and commendable.— There are others whose knowledge of your character and public services being more special, may enable them to do more justice to your object, than I can do.— What I can say with truth and with pleasure is, that in originally favoring your appointment to the place you held under the House of Representatives, I was governed by satisfactory evidence of the sacrifices, both of interest and the ties of blood which you made to the cause of your country, and of your gallantry in fighting its revolutionary battles. I can add, that in your conduct during the late war, many instances fell within my information, of a zealous activity in promoting its operations, very creditable to you both as a citizen and a soldier.

I tender you Sir, my respects, &c.

*Major J. Wheaton.*

JAMES MADISON.

WASHINGTON, December 10th 1812.

SIR: In reply to your letter received last evening, I have the pleasure to inform

you, that Mr. Wheaton's character as an officer in the revolutionary army, is well recollected by me.

He belonged to Col. Olney's regiment, from Rhode Island, than which, no corps was more distinguished.

My legion was connected with it in defence of two bridges, at the battle of Springfield in New Jersey, and I was a witness to the zeal and courage exhibited by the regiment on that occasion, which was never exceeded during the war.

Mr. Wheaton (then I believe, a Lieutenant) was in the leading section and was conspicuous throughout the action for his exemplary gallantry, a distinction which he sustained to the end of the war.

Your most obt. serv't.

*John Burke Esq.*

H. LEE.

SIR :

NEW YORK, December 3d. 1812.

I have received a letter from you dated at Washington, Nov. 28th 1812; in which you make enquiry respecting the revolutionary service of Mr. Joseph Wheaton: Mr. Joseph Wheaton was a lieutenant in Col. Olney's regiment of Rhode Island troops, and was reputed a good officer—He was on an expedition under my command in the winter of the year 1783: from his activity, zeal, and spirit on that occasion, he merited and received the particular approbation of

Sir, your humble servant,

*Mr. John Burke.*

MARINUS WILLET.

We the subscribers, [Petersburg Va. Volunteers] do hereby certify upon honor, that we were personally on duty with Joseph Wheaton Esq. D. Q. M. Gen. at Fort Ferree, Upper Sandusky, and Lower Sandusky, and a considerable time at Fort Meigs, either collectively or individually; and we do therefore assert and declare, that the conduct of the said Wheaton was zealous, industrious, and watchful in every part of his duty wherever he came within our observation. In fortifying Fort Meigs, in the transportation of the munitions of war, and the public stores, or in volunteering his personal service, or reconnoitering the enemy: that we never imagined him to shrink from any duty, or public service, and often witnessed his suffering but with exemplary patience, cheerfulness and fortitude.

RICH'D. FRAE,  
SHERLEY TISDALE,  
R. B. COOK,  
H. C. LOFTIN, †  
JOHN SPRATT,  
GEO. P. DIGGES,  
JOHN RAWLINGS,  
JOHN H. SMITH  
THOMAS W. PERRY,  
JAMES CABINESS,  
GEO. RICHARDS,  
JAMES R. FARRAR,  
JOHN SANDERS,  
RICHARD BOOKER,

BEN'N. MIDDLETON,  
JOS. SCOTT,  
JOSEPH C. NOBLES,  
N. B. SPOTTSWOOD,  
GEORGE GRUNDY,  
THOMAS CLARKE,  
E. RAWLINGS,  
RICHARD BRANCH,  
EDWARD BRANCH Jr.  
D. BOOKER,  
ROBERT BLEKE,  
JAMES PATTERSON,  
THOMAS G. SCOTT,  
THOMAS SCOTT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JAN 21st, 1819.

DEAR SIR: I received the paper you were so polite as to enclose to me—I read the communication that took place between your brother and your friend, and I can draw from it strong inferences in your favor—Strong testimony most evidently appears from your brother's statement—that you entered the army in defence of your country's rights from the purest principles, and motives of patriotism, and the zeal and ability which marked our character. As a valuable officer in the revolutionary war, I was frequently a witness, being a brother officer with you in this contest. In the late war, you are equally entitled to the thanks and gratitude of your country for your perseverance, ability, and arduous duty, which you, after great fatigue and hardships completed. I have no hesitation in saying, as I well know much of your services, that you deserve much more from your country than you have received.



ed; and I greatly regret to see you are not in a better and higher situation; for certainly your country owes you much, and should do justice to your services.

Yours sincerely and affectionately,

*Major. Wheaton.*

W. ANDERSON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S. Apr. 18th, 1814.

SIR :

The faithful and meritorious services of Captain Joseph Wheaton, Assist. D. Q. M. General, in the opinion of the undersigned, entitle him to a compensation more adequate to the maintenance of himself and family; and we would therefore recommend him for promotion in that department, or some command in the line of the army: for which his revolutionary services have well qualified him to act.

Respectfully &c.

BOLING HALL

*To the President of the U. States.*

LEWIS CONDUIT.

CHILlicoTHE, Oct. 6th. 1813.

SIR :

I did not hear of your exit from Chillicothe until the third or fourth day after it took place. I had looked for your valediction, and felt surprised and mortified at the disappointment; but as your business required haste, I consoled myself with the persuasion that your time would not permit you to call upon all your acquaintances. From my knowledge of your strict attention to the business you were engaged in, and from information of the services you rendered the United States.—Government, I fear, will become the loser in your departure. Of myself, I know the public stores were not, antecedent to your appointment, so carefully attended. The arms, accoutrements, clothing, field and camp equipage, were never so well arranged and preserved from injury as under your superintendance. I do not know who your successor may be; I hope, however, he may pursue the plan you adopted, Doctor Delane informs me he is to meet you in Pittsburg; I have therefore seized the opportunity, by him, of bidding you farewell—of wishing you a happy meeting with your family.

I remain dear sir,

Very respectfully,

Yours &c.

*Captain Wheaton.*

SAMUEL FINLY.

CHILlicoTHE, Sept. 6th, 1813.

SIR ;

The Commander in Chief having ordered me to join the army, my official duties at this place will be at an end in a day or two. Permit me before I leave you, to express my entire approbation of the manner you have discharged the duties of the Quarter Master's department at this place, as far as they came within my knowledge and observation; you having commenced at this place nearly about the same time with myself, and our official intercourse being considerable, I of course have had an opportunity of noticing most of your acts.

The manner in which you have taken care of the public property, to wit: clothing, arms, &c. cannot be surpassed. The confused manner in which the clothing came on, imposed a heavy duty upon you in repacking and invoicing anew every tierce almost that was sent on here. If the government's agents in other places performed their duty with as much fidelity as you have yours, as far as I have observed, the packages, tierces, &c. of clothing would at least correspond with the invoices, to say no more about it.

Accept assurances of my sincere regard, respect, and esteem.

*Captain Wheaton.*

{ JOHN B. CAMPBELL,  
} Col. Sup. Rec. District.

RICHMOND, Aug. 22d. 1815.

MY DEAR SIR :

Upwards of 12 months have elapsed since you found me a volunteer in the service of my country, then engaged in prosecuting a just war against a formidable



and imperious enemy. You heard of the zeal I had displayed in thus repairing in the humble capacity of a soldier to the standard of my country, from my estimable friend Col. Yancey, and forthwith promoted me to a grade in the staff of the army, which not only supplied me with the unexpected means of comfort, but afforded in a superior degree, an opportunity of attaining the object I had in view in coming into the field; which was to acquire a knowledge in military affairs—to prepare myself to become more extensively useful in the event of a prolonged and sanguinary conflict. This act of disinterested friendship inspired me with sentiments of the warmest gratitude, and most unfeigned attachment; feelings which became more vivid and solemnly impressive, when I found myself in your office, associated with a small band of choice spirits, several of whom had already distinguished themselves in the battles of their country, by nobly and copiously shedding their blood in defence of her dearest and most sacred rights. By ordering me to the city of Washington, after its capture by the enemy, then the post of danger, and to the town of Tappahannock, in which I had formerly resided, thereby enabling me to aid in defending the living, and in protecting from profanation the hallowed ashes of the dead, which were dear to me: you delicately conferred favors, the pleasing recollection of which, will only be torn from me by the blow which severs me from life. These offices of your part are the more dear to me, as they furnish a presumption that my humble efforts to discharge my duties to the public and yourself, have not been altogether unsuccessful.

When I review your ardent zeal for the public interest at this station—the unwearied exertions manifested both day and night, in the discharge of the various and complicated duties assigned you—when I see you laboring to supply the defects of an exhausted exchequer by personal responsibility—when I contemplate your rigid economy in the administration of the public money—but above all, when I behold your present destitute situation, and your equanimity under it, “I am tortured even to madness” at the malice of your enemies. How malevolent must that heart be—how dead to all the sweet charities of humanity, which would wish to tear from the old soldier the only property he has left—a good name, acquired in two successive wars; the one which founded the temple of American liberty—the other which protected it from pollution. Banished forever from the walks of civilized man, away to the pathless deserts be such monsters, who more ferocious than cannibals, would feast themselves upon the mangled reputation of the hoary patriot, crouching under the weight of sixty winter’s snows!

In bidding you, my dear friend, an affectionate, and perhaps, a final farewell, I entreat you to believe that while I breathe, I shall never cease to feel a deep interest in the future events of your life, and that if fortune should ever smile on me, one half the beneficence of that smile, shall be imparted to you.

I am most respectfully affectionately,  
Your sincere friend,

Major Joseph Wheaton,  
Deputy Quarter Master General.

}  
}

J. J. MONROE.

ERRATA.—In the first page, fifth line from the top, for “1817,” read 1819.

Page 4—Fifth line from the bottom, for “100” to Major Grantot, read one.

Page 10—18 lines from the top, for “half a bushel” read two and a half.

Page 15—2nd Paragraph, for “2000” read 200.

Page 2d.—2d. line from the top, for “Deputy Quarter Master” read Assis. Dep. Q. Master.